

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1975

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Rain. Temp. 20-16 (68-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-18 (72-64).
LONDON:
Cloudy. Temp. 23-15 (73-59). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-15 (72-59).
CHANNEL: Moderate. Wind: S.W. Temp. 22-16 (72-61).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 77-61 (81-70). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 81-68 (88-100).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

More Orders Expected Russia Buys Wheat From U.S. Company

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union has bought 2 million metric tons of American wheat in the first—but probably not the last—major grain transaction this year between the two countries, it was announced today.

The Agriculture Department said it was notified this afternoon that a private firm had completed negotiations for the sale of the grain, which would carry a price tag of just under \$300 million if the Russians were buying the wheat at Gulf ports for cash today. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard Bell said he did not know how much money the contract with the Russians called for, but that the kind of wheat transacted is currently selling

for about \$147 a ton. He said that would put the sale at about \$300 million, based on current U.S. export prices.

The department also announced that the sale would be a straight commercial arrangement for which no U.S. government credits will be made available.

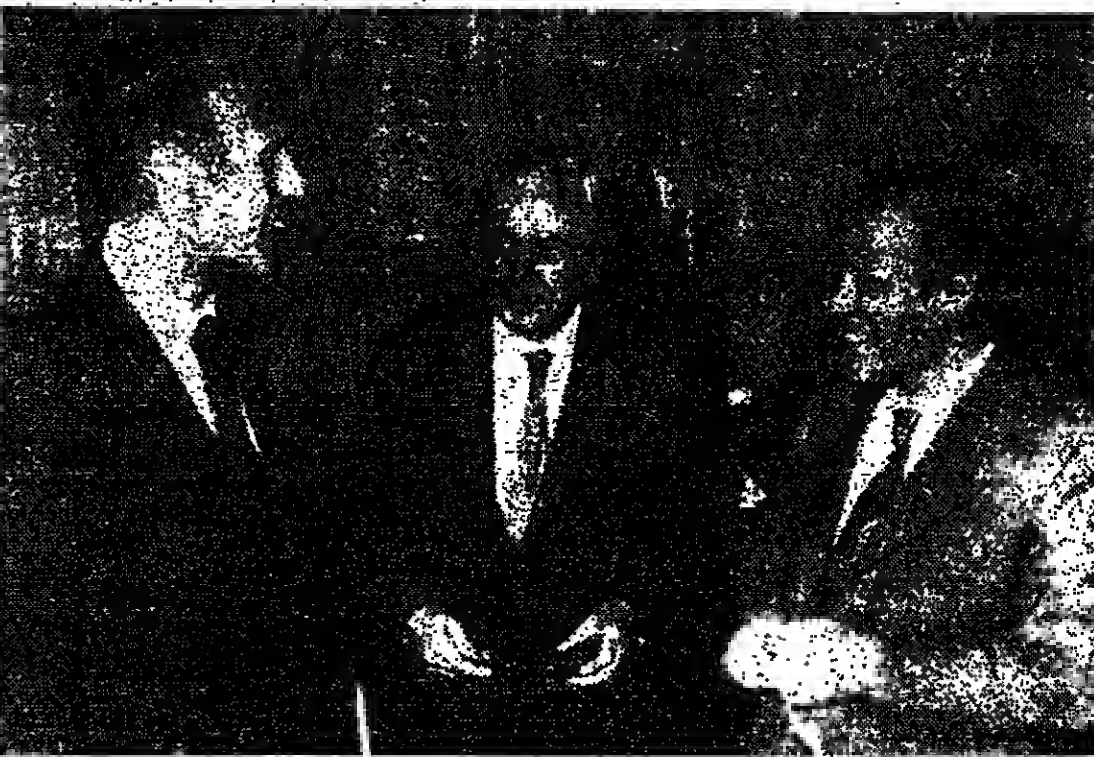
Mr. Bell said the seller was Cook Industries, Inc., of Memphis, which was involved in earlier Soviet grain transactions.

The company notified the department as part of the system requiring reporting of large sales, placed in operation last fall. No prior approval was necessary.

The announcement came amid continuing uncertainty over the full extent of the Soviet Union's import needs, the demands that these needs will make on the grain available in this country, and possible inflationary repercussions.

A consensus appeared to be emerging both in the government and among private experts, however, that the United States is in a stronger position than in 1972, when Soviet purchases of about 11 million tons of wheat and 4 million tons of corn, at low prices, depleted this country's stocks and led to subsequent price increases for meat and dairy products.

Among other things, intelligence estimates that suggest the Soviet Union may need to import at least 15 million tons from all foreign suppliers, much of it from the United States, have underlined the continuing agricultural dependency of Moscow on Western producers. The most recent Department of Agriculture estimates (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



AT EEC SUMMIT—Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain is flanked by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany.

Giscard Seeks 5-Nation Monetary Summit

BRUSSELS, July 16 (AP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France called today for early informal summit talks of five major nations to try to resolve the world's deepening money crisis.

At a meeting of Common Market heads of state, he proposed that France, the United States, Japan, West Germany and Britain participate in the meeting. His call was supported by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who saw the international money and trading crisis as the worst since the 1930s.

However, on the basis of solutions that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has publicly urged, the British, West Germans and Italians were reported unenthusiastic. None of the three want a European Economic Community clash with the United States on a central French idea—that the U.S. dollar should be revalued.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presented his own ideas of what the meeting, suggested for next fall, should cover. But no details emerged immediately.

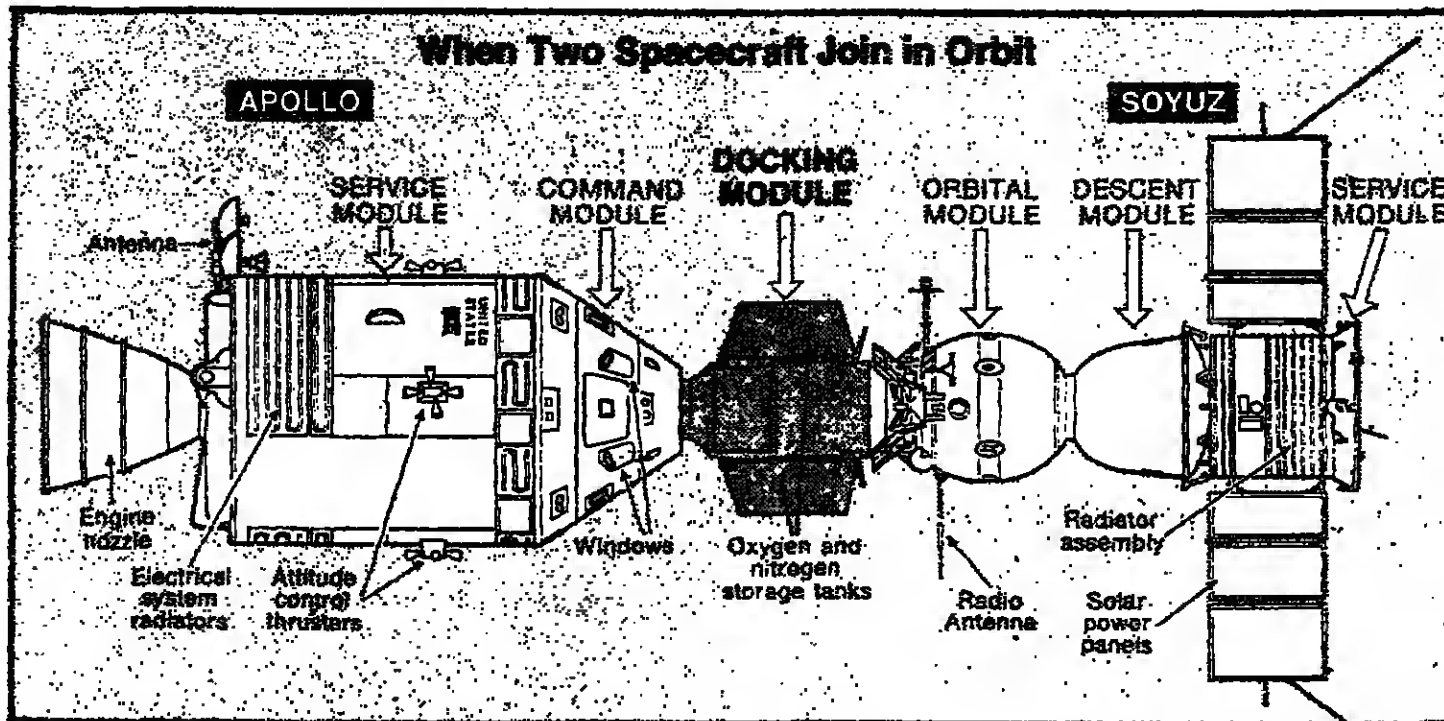
Mr. Schmidt offered an analysis of the problems that the Europeans, Americans and Japanese have to deal with. He attributed the crisis mainly to the breakdown of the world's post-war money system, to inflationary pressures caused by the push-up of excess dollars outside the United States and to the four-fold increase in oil prices. About 100 countries have trade deficits, he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's five-nation talks on money seemed certain to upset the EEC partners that he has excluded—such as Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The Italians, British and Belgians reflected their uneasiness by not even mentioning the French proposal in briefing newsmen.

Some heads of government, including Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, felt it would be better to wait and see if the rush of Portuguese events thrusts the country into a Communist dictatorship. If that happens, community aid should, in the general view, be withheld, and a Communist regime in Lisbon would be left to plead for help from the Kremlin.

Other leaders, notably Mr. Schmidt and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, were said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Salaries of members of Parliament have remained static since December, 1971, while prices in Britain have risen 65 per cent and average earnings by 85 per cent. The new salary, worked out after prolonged Cabinet discussions, is designed to square with the 55-a-week limit in pay



Apollo, with the docking module attached, is to latch onto Soyuz today, enabling crews to visit each other.

Rabin Sees Threat to Negotiations Israel Warns Egypt on Pullout of UN Force

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 16 (NYT)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Egypt today that his refusal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai could jeopardize the negotiations on a new Sinai accord and threaten the status of the existing disengagement agreement.

Speaking before the Knesset, Mr. Rabin stressed that Israel was observing the terms of the current agreement on the basis of "reciprocity," and that the continued presence of the 3,000-man UN force in the Sinai buffer zone is an integral part of that agreement.

"If Egypt is interested in not harming the separation-of-forces agreement, it will also have to honor the existence and authority of the UNEF," Mr. Rabin said in a formal government statement opening a debate on foreign policy.

Then, speaking of the negotiations on a new interim agreement, he added: "Anyone interested in the continuation of these negotiations in an appropriate atmosphere would do well to refrain from any move which increases tension in the region."

Despite the severity of Mr. Rabin's words, Israeli officials tended to downplay the Egyptian decision as a tactical maneuver rather than a serious threat to expel the UN force. They said they assumed that the UN troops will, in fact, remain in place without formal Egyptian approval of their presence and that their future status would be determined in the current negotiations.

Somewhat grudgingly, in fact, Israeli officials conceded that it had been a shrewd Egyptian move.

"It's a short-term tactical maneuver, but a clever one," an Israeli government source said. "Egyptian approval of the UNEF has suddenly become something to be negotiated all over again. Now it will be seen as another Egyptian concession in a new interim agreement—if we reach one."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told a Cairo news conference yesterday that Egypt would not renew the mandate when it expires July 24. He indicated, however, that the force could remain in place after that date and that it would be up to the UN to decide.

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There was also concern here that the Egyptian move might prompt Syria to suspend its approval of the mandate for the UN force stationed in the Golan Heights. Syria recently renewed the mandate of that force for six months, but theoretically could lift that approval in conformity with the Egyptian move if it wished to do so.

That remark and other statements about Israel's refusal to be rushed into a new agreement may well have provoked the Egyptian charges of Israeli "procrastination" that accompanied the announcement, the officials speculated.

Mr. Rabin's remark was described by officials today as "unfortunate." It was not meant literally, they said. On the contrary, the assumption here is that the negotiations toward a new agreement will succeed or fail within the next few weeks, even if it is a month or more before a new accord is signed.

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Spacemen Shift Orbit, Ready for Link-Up Today

HOUSTON, July 16 (AP)—The Soviet Soyuz spacecraft shifted into position for tomorrow's link-up with the U.S. Apollo ship while astronauts and cosmonauts used a screwdriver and pieces of tape for repairs aboard their ships.

After removing a stuck docking mechanism from a tunnel which will connect the two spaceships when they hook up, the astronauts relayed television pictures of the tunnel to Houston Mission Control as they inspected it and found it in good condition. The cosmonauts, Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kuznetsov, fired their spaceship engine for 21 seconds and reported that the maneuver was performed perfectly.

The Moscow mission control center reported that the burn placed Soyuz in a near-circular orbit of 137 to 139 miles above the earth, precisely where the cosmonauts want to be to dock with the U.S. craft at 1615 GMT tomorrow over West Germany.

When Houston Mission Control informed the astronauts of the successful orbital change by Soyuz, one of them remarked: "Superb. Great."

"They're up there waiting for you," the U.S. capsule communicator said.

It was the second orbit change for Soyuz since its liftoff from the Baikonur cosmodrome.

Col. Leonov and Mr. Kuznetsov also contacted two comrades-in-space, the crew of the Soviet space station Salyut 4, and relayed news from home.

The men of Salyut 4 are cosmonauts Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevast'yanov. They were launched May 26 and have lived aboard the orbiting science station since.

Col. Leonov told Mr. Klimuk: "Quite recently we saw Nisha (a relative of Mr. Klimuk) and we went to the lake. We even caught one fish."

Col. Leonov and Mr. Kuznetsov earlier worked to repair one of their four television cameras. It was to have televised their reactions during the launching phase yesterday, but it failed to work.

Moscow mission control radioed repair instructions, the first set of which interrupted the cosmonauts' lunch.

As they worked, Mr. Kuznetsov asked: "Can we use adhesive tape from our medical kit for insulating material to insulate off the end of the cable?"

India Widens Emergency Restrictions

Rules Permit Seizing Fugitives' Property

NEW DELHI, July 16 (UPI).—The Indian government, acting by decree, announced today an expansion of the sweeping emergency powers under which it has arrested thousands of its political opponents during the last three weeks.

The new order was largely a technical matter, plugging legal loopholes that had existed in the order issued late last month, when the country was plunged into the gravest political crisis of its 38 years as an independent nation.

There were no new actions known to have been taken under the new regulations and no reported acceleration of the arrests, which have been continuing.

But the issuance of the order was regarded by observers as a sign that the government was strengthening its authoritarian posture rather than moving in the direction of the relaxation that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has promised will come "as soon as internal conditions permit."

The new rules, in the form of an amendment to India's Maintenance of Internal Security Act, give the government the power to seize the property of people who have gone into hiding to escape imprisonment, and declare:

"No person detained shall have any right to personal liberty by virtue of natural law or common law."

That statement was seen as an attempt to block prisoners from making legal challenges to the emergency based on any common law privileges not spelled out in the constitution. The constitutional guarantees of civil liberties have already been specifically suspended under the declaration of the emergency.

The Internal Security Act was also amended to make clear that it applies to foreigners as well as to Indian citizens.

Giscard Asks Money Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

to favor making help available now to steady the internal Portuguese situation and to give more bargaining power to the country's two biggest parties, the Socialists and Popular Democrats. The nine leaders also were reported examining a statement supporting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's appeal to countries in the Middle East and Africa to stop trying to extract concessions through the United Nations, where they have a large vote, and threatening to expel members.

The meeting got under way with Mr. Wilson telling his colleagues that the EEC now is "total and beyond doubt" after the referendum on the issue in his country, last month.

L'Unita Attacks Czech Repression

ROME, July 16 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party newspaper L'Unita yesterday attacked Czechoslovakia for ill-treatment of intellectuals. The attack was in an article referring to philosopher Karel Kosik, who recently complained in a letter to French colleague Jean-Paul Sartre that his manuscripts had been confiscated by the authorities.

L'Unita said: "Here we find ourselves faced not only with an open violation of the freedom of expression and of cultural activity, which should be one of the foundations of socialist democracy, but faced with an intervention which hits at the work of an intellectual at the very moment in which it is being created."



Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin expresses approval as he watches Apollo 11 liftoff from Cape Canaveral. At the right is James Fletcher, the administrator of NASA.

Argentina Devalues the Peso For Third Time Since March

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 16 (UPI).—The Argentine government devalued the peso yesterday for the third time since March, reducing it by 15 per cent in relation to the dollar, effective today.

The move appeared to reflect the start of a deeper phase in the worst economic and political crisis to sweep Argentina since the return of the late Gen. Juan Peron in 1973.

The peso's official value fell from 30 to 35.40 to the dollar but black market dealers were offering 63 pesos.

Meanwhile, thousands of government employees were sent home early as a 36-hour transit-workers' strike threatened to paralyze the capital of 8 million persons for the third time since March.

Gen. Peron's widow, President Isabel Peron, was forced to back down in the first two stages of the current turmoil—by having to agree to wage increases up to 150 per cent a week ago and by having to dismiss last Friday two key government posts her personal confidant and adviser, Jose Lopez Rega.

The third round in Mrs. Peron's struggle to retain control will be waged on the economic front, where the promised huge wage increases, not yet implemented,

Turkey Is Urged To Act on Bases

ANKARA, July 16 (UPI).—Turkey's National Security Council said today that the government should start negotiating the status of U.S. military bases at once and take unilateral "pre-arranged measures" where necessary. The Cabinet met immediately afterward to consider the council's recommendations. Politicians said that, although the recommendations sounded tough, they were milder than they had expected. They said this was because the U.S. Congress is debating a compromise plan by President Ford which would partially lift the congressional ban on arms shipments to Turkey.

British Paper Cut
BIRMINGHAM, England, July 16 (UPI).—The Birmingham Post, the leading local newspaper in Britain's second largest city, will cut back publication from six to five days a week starting Aug. 1 because of heavy financial losses.

Apollo Crewmen Say 'Hitchhiker' On Board Faces Certain Death

HOUSTON, July 16 (AP).—In a playful vein, the Apollo crew reported last night that a "hitchhiker" was aboard.

This exchange between Houston mission control and the astronauts took place about 3 1/2 hours into Apollo's flight:

Apollo: We wanted you to report to the Cape they put a hitchhiker aboard.
Mission control: Okay.

Apollo: We found a super Florida mosquito flying around here.
Mission control, laughing: Okay. Maybe you could think of a new experiment to do with him.

Apollo: I'm going to feed him to our fish.
One of the Apollo experiments, which aims at determining the effects of weightlessness on the development of fish embryos, will use fry and hatchlings of a species called killifish which are aboard the spacecraft.

Killifish are small fish used as bait and for mosquito control.

Spacemen Have Phrase Book For Bilingual Communication

By Theodore Shabad

HOUSTON, July 16 (UPI).—Soviet and U.S. astronauts seeking to link up their spacecraft tomorrow will have the help of an English-Russian phrase book.

A 134-page mimeographed document, peppered with words like "roger" and "over," was prepared by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It suggests appropriate things to say at all stages of joint space activities, from initial radio contact as the spacecrafts maneuver for a rendezvous to visits among the crewmen.

The astronauts and cosmonauts have been studying each other's language in preparation for the Apollo-Soyuz mission, and the Russians will speak English and the Americans Russian while they are communicating. The authors of the phrasebook are careful to point out that they have not prepared a script to be faithfully followed in their communications.

"The document is not intended to imply that the astronauts will say the report exactly as written in this document," an introduction says.

The astronauts, like tourists in a foreign land, are told how to establish contact when their ships are still about 250 miles apart in their approach tomorrow morning.

"Apollo, this is Soyuz," the Rus-

Apollo-Soyuz Dimensions

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).

Here is a comparison of the U.S. and Soviet launch vehicles and orbiting spacecraft:
Launch vehicle height: Apollo Saturn, 223 feet; Soyuz 175 feet.

Number of launch vehicle engines: Saturn, 5; Soyuz, 20.
Launch vehicle thrust: Saturn, 1.5 million pounds; Soyuz, 1.5 million pounds.

Orbiting spacecraft working area: Apollo 487 cubic feet; Soyuz, 318 cubic feet.

Orbiting spacecraft length: Apollo, 42.7 feet; Soyuz, 33.4 feet.

Orbiting spacecraft maximum diameter: Apollo, 12.3 feet; Soyuz, 9 feet.

Soyuz might say, "How do you read me?"

"Soyuz, ya Apollo (Soyuz, this is Apollo)," the astronauts might respond. "Slyshu vas khorosho (I read you well)."

Similar phrases are offered for each step in the link-up until the first two Americans make their visit through the docking module to the Soviet spacecraft. However, the glossary leaves it up



An elderly Muscovite follows space mission's progress.

to the men to formulate their own greetings when the hatch to the Soyuz opens for the first meeting.

When the two spacecraft separate on Saturday afternoon, the NASA glossary suggests that a final polite farewell is: "Roger, see you on the ground."

The document contains expressions that the astronauts might use in emergency situations.

Spacemen are expected to keep calm, and they will not find strong, earthy expressions in the phrasebook.

The greatest sense of urgency seems to be conveyed in an ex-

change that might occur if the latches of the specially designed docking system do not function.

"Our capture light is not lit," a crewman might say. "Is your capture light lit?"

The book also anticipates difficulties in communications among the men, who may not have reached a high level of fluency in their language crash course.

"Say again slowly," is a handy little phrase. Or "Go back to step number..." is one of the men gets lost in the minutely detailed instructions that guide their joint activities.

Islamic States To Ask UN To Expel Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

PLO at the opening session of the conference Saturday. Prince Saud said the vote was unanimous "without any reservation."

It also called on UN member states to break off political, economic and cultural relations with Israel "in retaliation for Israel's continued defiance of UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal from all war-conquered Arab territories."

The resolution insisted on the recovery of the Arab sector of Jerusalem from Israel, saying "the Jerusalem question will never be subject to any compromise or concessions. The conference nations have decided to extend the necessary financial aid to re-instate Arab and Islamic presence in the Holy City."

The resolution condemned U.S. military and economic aid to Israel, saying it encouraged Israel to "defy UN resolutions and continue its usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories."

The conference declared that no peace can be reached in the Middle East without the establishment of an independent Palestinian state where "Palestinians can exercise their legitimate rights and self-determination without any foreign interference."

Red States Position

PARIS, July 16 (AP).—Portuguese Communist party chief Alvaro Cunhal said today that the Socialist party made a monumental error in leaving the government.

In an interview with the French state television network, Mr. Cunhal said: "The Portuguese people won't let itself be fooled by plotters, even if they act in the name of liberty and democracy."

Mr. Cunhal asserted that Portugal's political parties were not in danger and that he favored freedom of the press.

Bolivia Arrests 30

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 16 (AP).—The Bolivian government, confirming one of its heaviest crackdowns against leftist resistance against the military regime of Gen. Hugo Banzer.

The arrests carried out Sunday in a crowded shantytown in the city of Oruro, 125 miles south of La Paz, put the leaders of the country's clandestine political-labor movement in the government's hands. The government charged the leftists were trying to foment a nationwide general strike.

Khaled in Cairo

CAIRO, July 16 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia's King Khalid received an enthusiastic welcome from thousands of Egyptians on arrival here today for political, economic and military talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Other grain producers

have wheat to offer as well as the United States. Canada has sold the Russians 2 1/2-million tons, and the European Community reportedly has built up considerable wheat stocks through government purchases made to stabilize prices.

Ocean transportation costs, which vary widely, will be added to the price tag paid by the Soviet Union, it is assumed.

2 Spacecraft Moved Into Link-Up Orbit

Spacemen Work On Some Repairs

(Continued from Page 1)

controllers "good morning" in Russian. Mission control then radioed instructions to remove a cover plate with a screwdriver. Mr. Brand did this easily and used a piece of tape to get the blocking mechanism out of the way so he could release the latches and remove the probe.

If the astronauts had not been able to remove the probe, they would not have been able to transfer between spacecrafts when they hooked up with the Russians. However, officials said that they never had any concern that this would happen.

All Squared Away

"I think we are all squared away now," Mr. Brand reported after the repair.

Mr. Brand, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford and Donald Slayton earlier corrected a simple problem involving a clogged urine-disposal system aboard the Apollo.

Apollo has executed two orbital shifts and plans several more as it closes in on Soyuz, which is serving as the target vehicle.

MPs Protest Raise Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the members of the House, with 635 seats, deserved more, but were suffering as a result of official procrastination and the recent pay restraint on trade unionists that made it untenable and embarrassing to increase the members' pay further.

In the House, there were shouts of "oh" and laughter as Edward Shaw, leader of the House, who made the pay announcement, said: "I fully understand that some members may feel disappointment, but I do not doubt that everyone in this House accepts the gravity of the situation and the need for restraint."

He added: "Members have been asked in the national interest to make a heavy sacrifice by accepting little more than one-third of the increases recommended by an independent review body."

"We have been urged from many quarters to set an example to the country," he said. "In accepting these recommendations, which involve a considerable loss of real income, we will have done so."

Reaction was biting from some union leaders who insisted that the legislators limit themselves to the 55. Arthur Scargill, boss of the Yorkshire miners, who opposed pay restraints, said he would be recommending unionists to follow the "glorious example" set by members of Parliament.

But Leonard Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, representing 10 million workers, said: "It cannot have been easy for the government to take this decision. And some trade unionists won't find it easy to accept."

Mr. Short said there would be no increase in the salary of Cabinet ministers.

The legislators also received more for secretarial and other expenses.

Russia Buys U.S. Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

of Soviet grain production this year are for 195 million tons, about the same as in 1974. Central Intelligence Agency estimates, however, were reported to be "somewhat higher." A respected Washington economic consulting firm, Schlitzky Associates, predicts a Soviet grain output of only 190 million tons.

Experts say that drought in the Soviet Union could spoil paddy land and force farms to slaughter cattle herds, as happened in the United States last year. That would reduce the need for imported animal feeds.

Times Have Changed

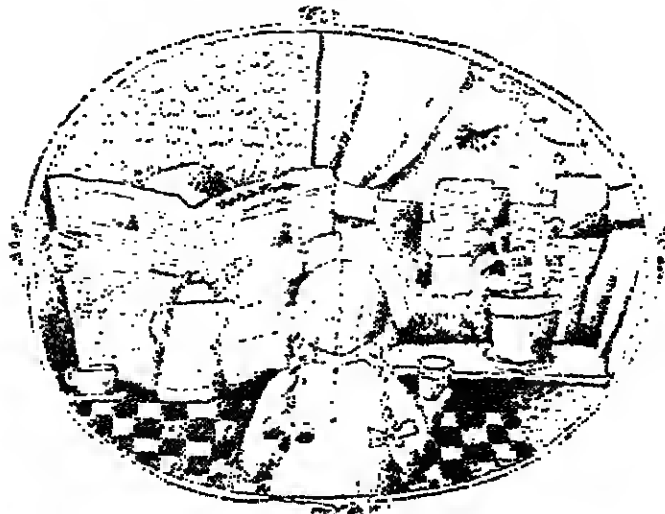
Analysts in and out of government say there are major differences between now and 1972. The Agriculture Department predicts record U.S. wheat and corn crops this year. Latest predictions are for a 59.5-million-ton output, 10 million tons above 1974.

Prices could also dampen Soviet demand. The Russians bought wheat here for an average \$1.62 a bushel in 1972, about 32 less than today.

Agriculture Department estimates are for Soviet purchases of no more than 10 million tons from the United States, well under purchases in 1972, when river and rail transportation was disrupted because of the post-movements.

This year, other grain producers

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But No Political Solution

Victory by Angolan Leftists Brings Some Calm to Luanda

By Charles Mohr

LUANDA, Angola, July 16 (NYT).—The expulsion from this city of one of two black-liberation-movement armed garrisons that had fought bitterly for more than five months brought at least a temporary respite to the capital of Angola today.

However, the localized defeat in Luanda of the relatively conservative National Front for the Liberation of Angola by the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola may only have increased the political impasse in the country, many sources here believe.

The latest developments also seemed to mean that it was increasingly unlikely that the two movements and a third rival organization, the National Union

for the Total Independence of Angola, can possibly implement a formula for orderly, democratic transfer of power to a new black government from Portugal in November.

The three movements, guerrillas in the war against Portuguese colonial rule, agreed in January to cooperate in a joint transitional government which would organize elections to settle the future of the new country.

But the inability of the Popular Movement and the National Front to cooperate brought an almost instant breakdown of the agreement. More than 3,000 persons, many of them civilians, are believed to have been killed during outbreaks of bitter street fighting since February.

The inconclusive and sporadic nature of the conflict, from which the more politically oriented National Union has mostly stayed aloof, changed last week when the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement launched a determined and successful drive to push the National Front forces out of the city.

In the prosperous white neighborhoods and central commercial sector of the city, traffic was heavy and many workers seemed to be returning to duty. Portuguese troops were patrolling such areas.

However, the Popular Movement, which has always been strong politically in the capital, appeared to be in complete control of black slums and suburbs. An indication of the Popular Movement's new local dominance was that last evening the national radio carried only political statements by that liberation organization and none from its two rivals.

It was clear that the Popular Movement and the National Front were never going to be able to get along or to stop fighting in the city, a foreign resident said. "Now that one of them has been pushed out, it's a relief for the people and for the city which took so much punishment."

Symington Glum On Prospects for Control of Arms

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI).—Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, warned yesterday following a disarmament fact-finding trip in Europe that "prospects for meaningful arms control have become increasingly doubtful."

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Senate, Sen. Symington reported on talks with SALT officials in Geneva and the conference in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions.

"It is apparent that the control of nuclear proliferation and related aspects of arms limitation is not only loose, but is slipping away," he said.

"Summed up, the two parties have not yet achieved any meaningful control over the nuclear arms race and the pace of new weapons technology, as illustrated by the so-called cruise missile, along with additional precision-guided vehicles, seems to be outstripping efforts to curb the arms race."

Gamblers, Peking Reds Stall Leftist Reforms for Macao

By Fox Butterfield

MACAO (NYT).—Up to a year or so ago, a group of Chinese tycoons ran the gambling dens in this small Portuguese enclave in the South China Sea. A Portuguese colonial government ran the city, and a Chinese Communist government across the border watched benevolently. Everyone was happy with the arrangement.

Then last year Portugal was shaken by a revolution and a new leftist military government set out to give independence to its neglected colonies. A vigorous 35-year-old colonel was sent to Macao as governor with a program to reform the 2.5-square-mile territory, originally established in 1587.

But the Chinese who control Macao's gambling and other businesses did not like the idea, nor, reportedly, did Peking, which indicated through its local representative, Chinese millionaire Ho Yin, that it preferred things as they were and opposed reversion of Macao to China. To make the point even clearer, Peking did not reciprocate when Lisbon took the step of recognizing China in January.

Some progressive Portuguese officials in this community of 150,000 Portuguese and 200,000 Chinese found this confusing. They believed, instead, that no progress had been made because the governor had fallen under the influence of reactionary local Portuguese settlers and Chinese capitalists.

So recently, when a member of Portugal's ruling Revolutionary Council was in Macao on a diplomatic mission, two officers and their wives contrived to take a compromising picture of him dancing with a Chinese hostess in a nightclub. The governor, Col. Garcia Leandros, became angry at this and ordered the men deported to Portugal.

When the men's superior officer, Comdr. Augusto Salgado, balked, the governor ordered him sent back to Lisbon as well and accused his officers of staging a small coup.

That, anyway, is the official version. But almost everyone here has some doubts.

A Western diplomat who came over this week from Hong Kong to investigate later reported to his superiors that only Peter Ustinov could have written the script.

Colonial Realities

An aide to the governor, who requested anonymity, said that the governor had to adapt himself to the realities of Macao, and to recognize that a 400-year-old colony cannot be changed overnight.

Among the Governor's problems, he said, were the lack of interest and guidance from Lisbon, which is preoccupied with much larger issues, and a serious shortage of funds. Macao depends on a subsidy from Portugal and revenue paid by the Chinese gambling syndicate. There is also opposition to reform among the entrenched local interests.

The new leftist Portuguese officials here have also been baffled by Peking's attitude. Because Portugal and China have no diplomatic contact, for years Macao officials have dealt with Peking through Mr. Ho.

In a recent news conference, Mr. Ho expressed full support for Gov. Leandros.

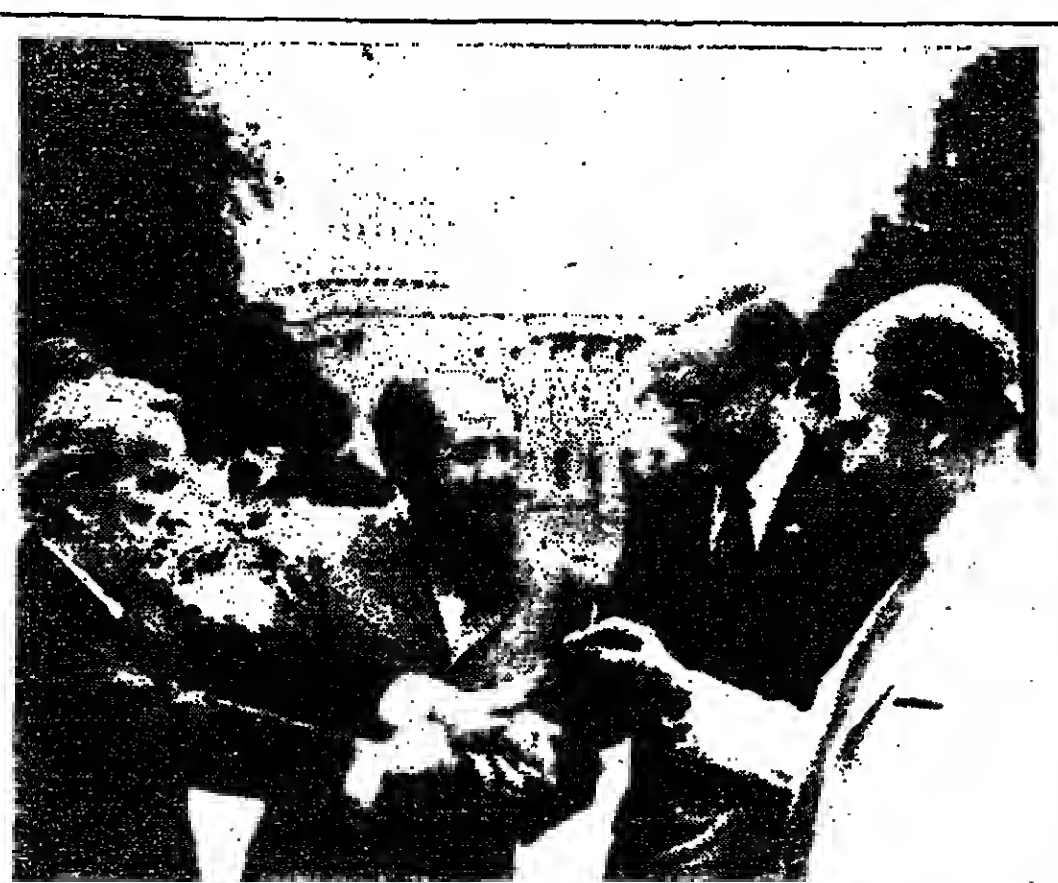
Chinese Trade

According to Portuguese officials here, the Chinese are believed to be opposed to any democratization in Macao or its reversion to China because of the effect these changes might have on Hong Kong. Much of China's foreign trade and a sizable amount of its scarce foreign exchange flow through Hong Kong.

The result of this Chinese attitude and the other obstacles faced by Gov. Leandros is that since he arrived late last year, few reforms—except for freedom of the press—have been instituted.

There has been less change in Macao than in any other part of Portugal, said a disgruntled leader of the Macao Democratic Center, a leftist political group. But Macao cannot be compared to Angola, or Mozambique, or Portugal itself.

Among the reforms sought by the MDC, which includes a number of military officers, are more social welfare, an attack on corruption, and a greater share of the revenue from gambling for Macao. MDC members, who suspect they are being followed by the police, deny that the two officers who photographed the Portuguese diplomat had done it with a political purpose. It was a joke, an act of irreverence, they said.



ON CAPITOL HILL—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian author who was given a congressional reception earlier this week, is greeted by (from the left) Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Clifford Case, R-N.J.

Opposite Reaction Noted

Murders Rise, Suicides Drop In U.S. Depression-Era Shift

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—In economic declines of the past, the murder rate in the United States has dropped while the number of suicides has climbed. But just the opposite is taking place today.

The reason appears to be that, increasingly, Americans are blaming "society" for their troubles—not themselves—and are taking out their frustration on others, according to the author of a new study on murder.

Permissive child rearing, a decline in self-reliance, government corruption and the diminishing influence of religion, all may have contributed to the current "murder epidemic" in the United States, according to Dr. Donald Lunde, a professor of law and psychiatry at Stanford University.

Dr. Lunde has recently completed a five-year examination of 40 killers, including three mass murderers in California.

"When traditional values and the Protestant ethic reigned, people felt responsible for themselves," Dr. Lunde said in an interview. "If they were troubled—not themselves—and are taking out their frustration on others, according to the author of a new study on murder."

"What is happening now, during our bad economic situation, is that we are experiencing an incredible increase in the murder rate."

Most murders, he pointed out, are being committed by young adults of the post-World War II generation.

"That generation is much more likely to blame others than themselves because of the way they were reared and because they've grown up in a time when there is much more governmental control," he said. "It's much easier to blame the President or the bureaucracy or the boss when things go bad."

Organized religion, which taught self-restraint and accountability, reaches fewer people today and government corruption and hypocrisy encourage them to blame others, Dr. Lunde believes.

"Internal Restraints"

Child-rearing for this generation was marked by "minimal internal restraints," in his view. For example, he suggested, parents in this era more often were simply putting away an electric cord, out of the reach of children, rather than spanking them for touching the cord.

Murders are approaching an annual rate of 1 per cent, very 10,000 persons and have nearly topped the suicide rate, which for years had been nearly double that of murders.

Dr. Lunde, in a newly published book, "Murder and Madness," has reached these conclusions:

- More than 40 per cent of all murders occur inside a home—reflecting the high incidence of homicide among relatives, friends and neighbors—and almost a fifth of all murders occur in the bedroom. More women are murdered in the bedroom than in any other place.

- While most murders are committed by young adult males, women have increased their share recently from less than 20 per cent to about 25 per cent.

- Murder rates increase with

population density but high murder rates in cities result from astronomically high rates in isolated neighborhoods. For example, a study in Cleveland found that two-thirds of the murders there occurred in just three of the city's 42 neighborhoods.

- Nearly a third of all murders now are felony murders, which are homicides committed in crimes such as robberies, burglaries and rapes and which usually involve murderers and victims who do not know each other.

- The vast majority of murders—84 per cent—involve murderers and victims of the same race. The murder rate by black men is 10 times greater than white men and by black women five times greater than white women.

- There is "no significant correlation," either positive or negative, between the threat of the death penalty and the homicide rate.

© Los Angeles Times

FBI Reportedly Carried Out Hundreds of Break-Ins in U.S.

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI).—Until 1966, the FBI conducted sometimes more than 100 burglaries each year, according to a source who said he approved many of the break-ins.

The source said that most of the burglaries were directed against the Communist party, extremist groups, embassies and other targets that would come under the category of security cases. But he said a number of others were conducted in ordinary criminal cases such as bank robberies, kidnappings and hijackings.

The source said that each burglary was approved by several different layers of FBI officials, including the former director, J. Edgar Hoover. The purpose, the source said, was to get information that could not be obtained with search warrants.

Stopped in 1966

An FBI spokesman declined to comment. At a press conference Monday (JULY 15) FBI Director Clarence Kelley confirmed that FBI agents conducted "suspicious entries" or burglaries to obtain "security information relative to the security of the nation."

Mr. Kelley said that the break-ins were stopped in 1966 "with the exception of a small amount of actions which were conducted in connection with foreign intelligence investigations which we felt had a grave impact on the security of the nation."

The director declined to say how many burglaries were conducted. He said the practice was stopped by Mr. Hoover, who felt that in the context of the times it was not a "viable procedure."

Image-Consensus

However, the FBI source, speaking from what he said was personal knowledge, said the break-ins were stopped by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

He said Mr. Hoover had decided to get authorization from the attorney general before conducting questionable activities.

"We sent through a recommendation in writing to do a job on a consulate. Hoover said we

Sperm Bank's Loss Is Sterile Man's Lawsuit

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP).—A man who stored a sample of his semen at a sperm bank and then had a vasectomy has filed a \$5-million lawsuit against the bank for accidentally destroying the specimen.

Gregory Marton said in his suit filed yesterday in Superior Court that he has suffered "emotional and mental anguish" because of an apparent equipment failure at the Chartered International Cryo-Bank at Cathedral Hill Medical Center here.

Mr. Marton said that when he contracted with the bank in January, its president told him that his sperm deposit was "fully protected against destruction" by two "fail-safe" monitoring systems.

After being sterilized by the vasectomy operation, Mr. Marton said that, on June 22, he received a letter from the sperm bank saying that his semen had been destroyed in a possible equipment failure.

Although frowned upon officially, Mr. Marton's sperm was hushed up initially and no formal action was taken against him or his superiors at the bank.

No one has yet established the facts of the alleged infiltration of the White House. Fletcher Prouty, a retired Air Force colonel who once was a liaison officer with the CIA, charged last week that Alexander Butterfield had been a CIA "contact officer" in the Nixon White House.

The agency, the White House and Mr. Butterfield all denied it.

Whether anyone in the White House acted as an informer in the classic sense apparently was at issue. A government official, insisting on anonymity, said yesterday that he had performed as a CIA contact while working in the White House. The official said that, however, he had no more than providing informal guidance to the agency about policy attitudes there.

Other officials described such

want to get Clark's approval. He was getting concerned about his image," the source said.

Although the request initially was for a "suspicious entry," Mr. Hoover crossed out the euphemism and called it a "burglary," the source said.

Mr. Clark said from New York that his only knowledge of break-ins was a request made to him by Mr. Hoover in 1966 for authorization to burglarize the New York consulate office of a North African nation.

"I refused, saying I didn't see how an attorney general sworn to execute the laws could authorize their violation," Mr. Clark said. The request was brought back several times, Mr. Clark said, but he never approved it.

The source said Mr. Hoover generally had approved burglary requests orally, and thus the FBI would not have documents on many of them.

No Lankheads

Agents who carried out the burglaries were picked for their experience. "We didn't pick lankheads. We picked seasoned, experienced veterans," he said.

Although a few agents almost got killed during the break-ins, the source said, "they never got bungled. No one got caught."

Attorney General Edward Levi said yesterday that he has ordered the department's criminal division to determine whether FBI agents or officials broke the law by breaking into private premises.

While saying he would not rule out prosecutions, Mr. Levi said the statute of limitations probably would bar legal action in the incidents mentioned by Mr. Kelley.

News Analysis

'Tattling' Is Routine in Washington

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—The CIA has denied vigorously that it ever planned spies in the White House, which insists there certainly are none there now.

True or not, the allegations of penetration of the President's home and office serve to illustrate a fact of life in Washington: the government routinely spies on itself because knowledge is power.

"The brutal truth," said a government veteran now serving in the White House, "is that knowledge something first can give you tremendous leverage."

A Cabinet member armed with foreknowledge of the President's view on a current issue can prepare a position that will have maximum effect. A bureaucrat able to advise a senior official on White House attitudes can enhance his career prospects.

Bureaucrats and White House officials say that intramural spying—"tattling" or "coordination"—are words they would prefer—has become a government commonplace and will likely remain so.

Presidents trying to gain control of entrenched bureaucracies place loyal allies in the agencies who will report back on the extent to which White House directives are being followed.

Agencies asked to assign personnel to work in the White House respond enthusiastically, secure in the knowledge that a bureaucrat's loyalty will often be more to the agency than to the president.

Both practices can go wrong, with embarrassing or worse consequences. Documents showing the attempt by the Nixon White House to make the Internal Revenue Service "politically responsive" were disclosed during the Watergate investigations and formed part of the grounds for seeking the impeachment of Richard Nixon.

Testimony last year before the Senate Armed Services Committee showed how Charles Radford, a young Navy rear admiral assigned as a National Security Council clerk, kept the Pentagon advised of what Henry Kissinger had in his briefcase and White House waste basket.

Although frowned upon officially, Mr. Radford's spying was hushed up initially and no formal action was taken against him or his superiors at the Pentagon.

No one has yet established the facts of the alleged infiltration of the White House. Fletcher Prouty, a retired Air Force colonel who once was a liaison officer with the CIA, charged last week that Alexander Butterfield had been a CIA "contact officer" in the Nixon White House.

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Other officials described such

practices as neither surprising nor alarming and said they were an unavoidable consequence of bureaucratic one-upmanship.

An official said that advocates of a particular government program are likely to feed information to an agency promoting that program within the administration. "People who are bright enough to get transferred from an agency to the White House are generally zealous about one thing or another," he said.

CIA Domestic Spying Began Earlier Than Probe Reported

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT).—The monitoring and infiltration of domestic political organizations by the CIA was both broader and of far longer duration than reported by the Rockefeller commission, according to newly released CIA documents.

The agency's Office of Security, the documents show, began to collect and file information on the activities of the Socialist Workers party in 1950, nearly 20 years before the inception of Operation Chaos, the domestic CIA surveillance effort that was termed unlawful by the commission in its report last month.

The papers, which were obtained by the party in connection with a lawsuit against the government, also show that the agency's security staff continued to infiltrate the party's units in the Washington area at least two years after the 1968 date given in the commission's report for the termination of such activity.

As early as 1951, the papers were said to show, the Office of Security, which is charged with maintaining the safety of CIA employees and facilities, began to insert in its files on the Socialist Workers party background material on the group's political origins and the number of votes polled by Farrell Dobbs, the party's candidate for president in 1952.

Literature handed out by the Young Socialist Alliance, the party's affiliate on campuses, was gathered by CIA operatives at Columbia University in 1950 and at the University of California at Berkeley in 1962 and forwarded to the agency's headquarters.

On another occasion, in 1961, the agency's Boston field office filed a report on a Young Socialist rally at Harvard held to protest the killing of Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba.

The report was said to have included copies of leaflets passed out by the demonstrators and photographs of the event that appeared in the Harvard Crimson, the undergraduate newspaper.

The Rockefeller commission set up in January by President Ford to look into the domestic activities of the CIA, gave no indication that monitoring of domestic political groups by the agency began before the middle of the 1960s, when Operation Chaos and related programs were created.

Several Studies

The commission reported, for example, that the Office of Security had begun in 1966 to prepare "several studies relating to dissidents and dissident groups" in the United States.

The commission criticized the hundreds of resulting files on domestic organizations as having exceeded in scope "what was required by the agency's legitimate security needs" to insure the safety of its facilities.

But the commission failed to point out that—as is clear from the scores of photocopies of newspaper clippings, made available under the lawsuit, that refer to the Socialist Workers party—the Office of Security began to collect and file such information as early as 1950, barely three years after the agency's inception.

U.S. Will Support Change on Cuba

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 16 (UPI).—The United States said it clear late yesterday that it will vote to lift its 11-year-old economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba if the issue is raised and receives support from 13 other American nations at the end of the hemisphere conference beginning here today.

"If there are 14 votes, including ours, it's okay with us," said William Malliard, U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States.

Fourteen is the number of votes needed to lift the diplomatic and trade sanctions imposed on the Fidel Castro regime in 1964. Twenty-one of the 24 OAS members are meeting here to revise the 1947 Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty.

Group Is Set Up To Back Shriver

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—A committee was formed yesterday to raise funds for a possible presidential bid by 1972 Democratic vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver.

Mr. Shriver said in a statement that he had agreed to creation of the committee because of the campaign law's requirements, but that "in so doing, I wish to confirm that I am not now a candidate for President of the United States."

A source close to Mr. Shriver indicated, however, that he would probably become an active candidate in September. Mr. Shriver is the brother-in-law of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and formerly headed the Peace Corps and the Anti-Poverty Program.

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The Next Russian Wheat Deal

Once again the Russians are buying large quantities of American grain. Once again the U.S. government has announced that a U.S. grain company has sold wheat to the Soviet Union. Once again the Department of Agriculture seems to have become aware of the prospective sale mainly through accidental and indirect hints, in this case the reports from London of the Russians having chartered freighters to carry the grain. The whole episode is a salutary reminder that this country still has no reliable protection against massive invasions of its grain markets, which in turn disrupt meat production and push food prices up for the consumer.

Selling grain to the Russians is a perfectly reasonable and acceptable thing to do—within limits. The limits are imposed by the size of U.S. crops and the size of the other claims on them. If the United States sells too much, as it did in the famous Russian wheat deal three years ago, prices shoot up drastically. That injures not only domestic buyers but America's regular foreign customers, the countries that depend upon the United States for food shipments year in and year out. By letting the Russians buy large amounts, at irregular and unpredictable intervals, the Agriculture Department has introduced a new element of dangerous instability into the economics of farming in the United States.

Estimating the Russians' requirements is extremely tricky. The Russians themselves are highly secretive, regarding the whole subject of crops and stocks as a matter of national security. Most of their productive land lies at high latitudes with short growing seasons and un dependable rainfall. It appears that the U.S. Department of Agriculture in recent months substantially overestimated the current Russian crops. The point is not to chide the department's technicians for a bad guess, but to emphasize that these estimates are always and inherently imprecise. It is a great mistake to base national food policy on the assumption that they can be made exact. Even the forecasts of the U.S. grain crops can shift substantially through the summer, as last year's bad weather demonstrated. The Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, is pretending that he knows exactly how big the coming harvest is going to be, but his past record as a forecaster does not inspire any very profound confidence. Despite the very hopeful signs of record-breaking grain production this year, a prudent secretary would set a rather conservative limit on export sales this early in the season. But that is not Mr. Butz's style.

If he is wrong, grain prices will go up

substantially. As the past several years have shown, the direct effects on the consumer are not the important ones. Even a heavy increase in the price of wheat has only a modest effect on the cost of a loaf of bread, since there is only a few cents' worth of wheat in a loaf that sells for half a dollar. The larger impact is the indirect one that turns up eventually in the prices of meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products. Most of the grain raised in the United States is fed to animals. The rapid rise in the price of meat at the U.S. supermarkets, over the past several months, is the result of high grain prices last fall. That, in turn, was related to the Agriculture Department's overestimates of the size of the harvest a year ago. It is not as though they have not been down this road before. The wild swings in grain prices over the past three years have done serious damage to the U.S. meat industry in particular.

The question is not whether to encourage U.S. exports of food. These exports serve the national interest by helping the balance of trade and the standard of living. The United States possesses the most productive agricultural system in the world, and it has a moral duty to keep shipping foodstuffs to less happily endowed nations overseas. U.S. food costs are necessarily and properly going to be higher in the future than in the past, to sustain the unprecedented levels of production that the United States and the world now need.

The trouble arises when large government trading corporations—of which the Russian is the biggest and richest—suddenly descend upon U.S. markets without warning to make purchases on a scale that shakes the whole U.S. agricultural economy. A more sensible system would make sales of this sort conditional on the size of the crop—not at the middle of the growing season, when the Russians seem to like to buy, but after it has actually been harvested.

It is still not clear how much the Russians intend to import this year, how much of it they intend to import from the United States, or precisely which commodities they want. The U.S. administration remains firmly committed to the open-bid policy: anyone can shovel as much as he likes out of that bin, paying a price that rises as the bin gets emptier. Unfortunately the bin gets refilled only once a year. When the Agriculture Department makes a mistake in its calculations, that mistake is not quickly or cheaply remedied.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Empty Shell

The fate of the UN General Assembly, if not for the UN itself, has grown acutely problematic. If the grandiose appellation "Parliament of Man" was unduly lyrical from the start, it was never—and still is not—unrealistic to conceive of the General Assembly as the world forum for serious and significant discussion, and even for international accommodation. The question is whether enough of its members genuinely want to work toward that goal.

Secretary of State Kissinger used very strong language in Milwaukee this week in conveying the disenchantment of the U.S. government and a large segment of the American people over the debasement of the UN as an instrument of peace. Some phrases in his prepared text were so strong, in fact, that he skipped over them in delivery. In our opinion, the language as written was justified, by and large, and should not be regarded lightly by other governments which share an interest in making the UN work.

The moral basis from which the United States criticizes the irresponsibility of the "nonaligned" General Assembly majority is, to be sure, flawed by America's own past record. In the 1950s, when it was the United States and its allies that could claim the near-automatic majority, Washington contributed its share of one-sided and self-serving resolutions. American delegates were never above using procedural devices to further their arguments. It was the United States, moreover, that held out to the end in defense of the most blatant violation of universality of membership, in opposing the admission of mainland China.

Wagging the finger of blame for the General Assembly's sorry state, is not, however, a constructive activity and the highly articulated U.S. representative, Daniel P. Moynihan, will have to exercise careful control over his caustic tongue in the heat of debate. But the essence of Mr. Kissinger's remarks, which both Mr. Moynihan and his predecessor, John Scall, have also addressed, is not recrimination; it is a straightforward statement of political fact.

If the General Assembly is carried any further into capricious and ineffectual actions such as marred last year's session, "it is the smaller members of the organization who would lose the most," Mr. Kissinger said. "They are more in need of the UN than the larger powers such as the United States, which can prosper within or outside the institution."

Obliquely but in equally unminced words Mr. Kissinger referred to the suspension of South Africa from General Assembly membership last year through a procedural ruling by the presiding officer, and the current threat of similar action against Israel: "Those who seek to manipulate UN membership by procedural abuse may well inherit an empty shell." The warning of a U.S. withdrawal from the work of the forthcoming General Assembly was implicit in Mr. Kissinger's remarks; so was the possible withdrawal of U.S. financial support, though this latter threat might have been made a little too crudely.

The essential point remains: If the majority of the General Assembly delegates want a forum in which opposing viewpoints can be heard, judged and sometimes even reconciled, they can have it. If they want the empty satisfaction of an irrelevant ideological platform, without caring to notice that no one outside is paying any attention, they can have that too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1900
PARIS—There was, says the Matin, a sort of "dress rehearsal" yesterday on the Metropolitan, the Paris subway. Everyone was at his post. The reporter of the Matin was permitted to take the train at Vincennes and proceed to Porte Maillot. The carriages are most comfortable and the motive power being electricity, there was no smoke or dust in the tunnel. The line will be open to the public today.

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1925
PARIS—With 15,000 Moroccan soldiers on their way from the Ruhr to Marseilles, where they will embark next week to join the French columns operating against Abd-el-Krim's Rifian rebels, the French government yesterday decided to place the entire Rif operations in the hands of one of its ablest strategists, Marshal Petain. He left Paris tonight and will make the journey to Morocco by airplane.



Russia Exports Its Grain Shortage

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Soviet peasants are feeding bread to their cattle while the Kremlin is dipping into its gold reserves to buy from the United States the grain needed to make up for this year's harvest failures. Pravda reports that a woman who had fed 1,600 loaves of bread to her cow, pigs and other livestock in the course of six months has been tried and has received her "well-deserved" but unspecified punishment. This practice, it adds, is not infrequent, and a "firm struggle" must be waged against it.

This year's huge Soviet grain purchases in the West are bound to drive up the prices, as the Kremlin's intervention in the grain market has done repeatedly in recent years. Present estimates suggest that the Soviet harvest will reach this year something like 195 million tons, which will be about 20 million tons short of the target. Soviet buyers have begun negotiations to buy an estimated 10 million tons in the United States, where a bumper harvest can easily satisfy this year's export requirements.

As a result, the U.S. farmer will get a high price, the Kremlin will get the grain, and the U.S. administration will save a lot of money it might otherwise have had to spend to support agriculture. But poorer countries will hardly gain from this coincidence of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union. Some will have to pay more for their grain imports, and others will not get the grain and shipments they might otherwise have expected. If there had been no huge Soviet purchase, this year's surplus might have prompted the creation of buffer stocks against the kind of drought and shortage which led to the price increases and starvation of recent years.

The pattern of Soviet harvest failures, and of their effect on the world grain trade, suggests the emergence of a permanent new factor in the world food situation. Before the 1917 revolution, Russia was one of the major grain exporters, but after the collectivization of agriculture it developed a chronic deficit. Under Stalin the Soviet people starved but under Khrushchev the Kremlin began to buy grain abroad. Under Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's increasing economic power is making it possible for the Kremlin to export not its grain, but its grain shortages. When it buys up grain in the name of worldwide scarcity to feed its own people, that means that others have to go without, or pay higher prices, or both.

Failure

Yet the Soviet Union has the potential to feed itself and even to export agricultural produce to countries that are less generously endowed. But this would require its leaders to admit that the system of collective and state farms imposed on the countryside by Stalin has proved to be a failure, and that something else must take its place. The examples of bureaucratic mismanagement by farm officials, frequently given in the Soviet press, are all intended to show that the troubles of Soviet agriculture are due to irresponsible, lazy or grasping individuals. But, as all good Marxists know, when large numbers of individuals behave in the same way, then it must be the system that is at fault.

A Pravda reporter who visited one collective farm during the current harvest found that its key workers were overwhelmed by "a constant flow of papers," instructions, orders to attend meetings, requests for information, forms to be filled in, and the like. The farm had received 778 directives by dictation over the telephone since the beginning of the year, many of them when work in the fields was at its most demanding. The reporter then went to the district agricultural office which had originated much of this paper flow, only to be told that the requests and orders had come from the next level up, the province office. And the province office, in turn, told him that it was receiving 8,000 pieces of paper a year—although Pravda omitted to mention that most of these

must have come from the central authorities in Moscow, which in turn were directly subordinate to the Kremlin. The chain of paper with instructions on what to do, how to do it, and when to do it, which stretches from the Kremlin to the lowest collective farm, shackles the initiative of the peasant. Year after year Soviet newspapers report that thousands of farm machines stand idle during the harvest because they have not been repaired in time, or because spare parts are lacking. A typical Pravda report last month noted that in three provinces where the harvest was supposed to be in full swing, a third of the harvest combines were out of order. In another province, out of a total of 1,123 agricultural machines, only 819 were in working order.

Periodically articles appear in the Soviet press that propose a workable remedy in the form of agricultural "links," or small teams of workers. Each team

would be responsible throughout the year for its own area of land, the machinery with which to work it, and for the whole cycle of operations, from the plowing to the harvesting. Payment would depend on the results. Under Stalin, the idea was denounced on the grounds that it would lead to the break-up of the collective farm system and, ultimately, to the re-establishment of family farms. Under Brezhnev, a number of experiments have been allowed, with remarkable results which have been reported in the Soviet press.

Praise and Prison

Much praise was bestowed in the early 1970s on an agricultural specialist named Ivan Khndenko, who reduced the labor force on his farm in Kazakhstan to a tenth of what it had been before. At the same time he managed to increase the farm's output by 300 per cent. The last mention of him in the official press was

in a 1972 account of a documentary film which described his methods and achievements. But local officials in Kazakhstan felt so threatened by his innovations that they took him to court on a trumped-up case and had him sentenced to six years in prison. The Soviet underground journal, "The Chronicle of Current Affairs," reports that he died in prison last year.

Some "links" continue to flourish in various parts of the Soviet Union, but the widespread introduction of this system, which seemed possible at one time, has been vetoed by the Politburo. Perhaps the Kremlin is right to fear that the "links" might prove to be the undoing of the collective farm system. But until some way is found to change the structure of Soviet farming, the Soviet Union will have to turn to the United States to make up its own shortages, instead of using the full potential of Soviet agriculture to help make up the world shortage of food.

Starvation in Cambodia

By William Goodfellow

WASHINGTON—The evacuation of Cambodia's larger cities has been sensationalized in the Western press as a "death march." In fact, it was a journey away from certain death by starvation, for at the time the former Phnom Penh government surrendered, starvation was already a reality in the urban centers, and widespread famine only a matter of weeks away, while in the countryside there was a sizable food surplus.

The coup d'état of 1970 was followed by five years of death, suffering and destruction, with 600,000 Cambodians on both sides killed. Primarily because of a large-scale U.S. bombing campaign in which 83,120 tons of bombs were dropped on the Cambodian countryside, the agrarian economy was shattered. Almost half of Cambodia's population became refugees, many of whom fled to the cities where they became fully dependent on U.S.-supplied rice.

Phnom Penh, with a population of 500,000 before the war, had swollen to 1.5 million by the war's end.

'Desperate Need'

Last March, the director of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Cambodia, Norman Sweet, estimated that in Phnom Penh alone 1.2 million people were in "desperate need" of U.S. food, although at the time only 80,000 people were actually receiving some form of U.S. food support. In spite of the stable U.S. Food for Peace program, starvation was widely reported.

When the war ended, the new

leaders inherited cities, particularly Phnom Penh, which were totally unproductive, dependent on imports for the basics of survival. The Royal government's Army had very limited motor transport, and the U.S.-supplied trucks captured from the Lon Nol forces were useless without fuel. Moreover, the evacuation was politically expedient, for it enabled the new leaders to completely replace the civilian infrastructure in the cities with their own people.

AID officials in Washington estimate that a total of 65,000 metric tons of rice were left in the enclaves controlled by the Lon Nol government at the time of its surrender. However, little of it seems to have been in Phnom Penh, for on April 15, two days before the old government surrendered and after the U.S. rice airlift was halted, AID officials reported that stockpiles of rice in Phnom Penh could last for six days.

In the 85 per cent of Cambodia that had been administered by the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union (the Khmer Rouge), rice, fish, meat and fruit were exported to Vietnam, primarily in exchange for military hardware. Since Congress forced a halt to the U.S. bombing, farmers in the liberated areas had almost two years to rebuild irrigation canals and dikes, which enabled them to harvest a large dry-season rice crop this spring.

The new government took over right at the beginning of the monsoon rains, when the rice crop must be planted for harvest in November. Rice is a labor-

intensive crop—each rice stalk must be planted by hand; thus additional people in the countryside engaged in agriculture would increase the area under cultivation, and the total harvest. According to a Phnom Penh broadcast, the new government has initiated an immediate vegetable-planting program, distributing seeds throughout the countryside that can yield a harvest as soon as six weeks after being planted.

Obviously there is a shortage of food in Cambodia, and in some areas a severe shortage. Until the current rice crop can be harvested in November, the population will certainly face privation, and undoubtedly some, especially the aged and the very young, weakened and diseased, will die.

Exaggerations

However, the available evidence suggests that recent reports in the Western media, based on U.S. intelligence sources of hundreds of thousands, or even millions, perishing from starvation are self-serving exaggerations planted to discredit the new government.

These same sources gave birth to a flurry of sensational "blood-bath" stories, nourished with "eyewitness accounts" that made headlines in the days immediately following the surrender of Phnom Penh. The "eyewitness accounts" turned out to be second- or third-hand rumors, and the stories quickly disappeared in the press in the absence of any substantiating evidence.

Now that the war has at last come to an end, there is reason to believe that after initial difficulties are surmounted the new government's all-out effort to increase food production will transform Cambodia into a land self-sufficient in food, and within a few years, into a rice-exporting nation, as it was before it was ravished by war.

William Goodfellow, an associate with the Institute for International Policy, left Cambodia with the final U.S. evacuation in April. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A Talk With Strongman Of Singapore

By Evans and Novak

SINGAPORE—In the panicky weeks following the fall of Saigon, a principal influence moderating the stampede by leaders of Southeast Asia toward accommodation with Communist power is the leader of its smallest nation: Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.

Lee is a no-nonsense ethnic Chinese with a Cambridge education, living in a world surrounded by dreamy, romantic Malays. As such, he has warned his neighbors about kow-towing to Peking and preached the necessity for a strong U.S. presence in the Western Pacific to balance both China and the Soviet Union. He believes in the domino theory, in fact if not name, realizing that Singapore cannot survive if the Communists spread through all of Southeast Asia, he eyes the post-Vietnam build-up of Communist insurgency in Malaysia and Thailand with deepest concern. "We are at the crossroads," Lee told us.

Singapore has no internal survival problems today. Its guided democracy, controlled press, prohibition of violent demonstrations would not satisfy purists in the U.S. Congress, but Lee runs a tight, orderly ship. This city-state is prosperous, unified, unbelievably clean and, unlike the rest of Southeast Asia, free of insurgency. There are no more than 50 Communist terrorists here.

What privately worries Singapore officials is the inadequate response of their neighbors in coping with Communist guerrillas. To Singapore, the Malaysian policy of racial privilege for Malays over the equally numerous Chinese invites disaster.

The distinction between this realistic appreciation of danger so deeply felt here and the comparative lack of concern to the North is vivid, thus, Kuan Yew, the wily Prime Minister of Thailand, told us in Bangkok that even if Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia went Communist, Lee "probably could declare a liberal and free world in his island of Singapore and become a sort of Hong Kong of the whole of Southeast Asia." To Lee, this is nonsense.

Anathema

"You mean to say," Lee asked us in a recent interview, "that if the Communists were in control of Southeast Asia, they are going to allow this place to be beguiled and seduce the people they've got to regiment? This place would be anathema."

But Lee must restrain himself from lecturing his big neighbors on their insurgency problems. He is keenly aware of being an "over-sensitized" (even though his family has been in Singapore for four generations) by the Malays of Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Manila.

Nevertheless, Lee and his foreign minister have tried at ASEAN (Associated Southeast Asian Nations) meetings to restrain pipedreams that diplomatic relations with Communist China will inhibit insurgency. Lee feels that many of his colleagues are going overboard kow-towing to the Chinese and was known to be particularly unhappy over the performance in Peking of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Nor does Lee doubt that a unified Communist Vietnam, after catching its breath, will actively encourage insurgency. He also views the stepped-up Soviet presence in Asia—its naval muscle-flexing, its 100-man embassy in Singapore, its demands for an Asian security conference—with some alarm.

The essential antidote prescribed by Lee is continued U.S. presence—"maintaining the security balance between the great powers so we are not caught by a too rapid desire by the Soviets or China to preempt on each other for influence in the region."

But like many other Asian leaders, Lee is perplexed and troubled by the U.S. Congress making a foreign policy separate from President Ford's and privately considers it disastrous. Although more confident today, that the United States will not abandon East Asia in the wake of Vietnam, when he visited Washington in May, he is far from convinced.

It is a major irony in East Asia today that Lee Kuan Yew, its most masterful actor, is confined to its smallest stage. Fearful of Communist intent and suspicion of American commitment, the strongman of Singapore sits discreetly to steer his big neighbors away from folly in these days of crisis for what remains of non-Communist Asia.

Pinball Craze Hits Russia At Full Tilt

Imported Machines Popular in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has never had much to offer in the way of hangouts or low-cost diversions to keep youngsters off the streets on a Saturday night.

Not long ago, the Soviet entertainment industry found an answer hidden under tarpaulins in their own warehouses: dozens of pinball machines, bought after an international amusement exhibition here in 1971.

The imported machines became a hit at the new bowling site in Gorky Park, even though the complicated instructions were written in English and the games cost 30 kopecks (45 cents) each.

Adults and children often line up 10 deep to deposit their coins in the machines, which have also been installed in movie theaters, sports arenas and concert halls.

The industry is directed by the Soviet firm Soyuzatrazak, where Georgi Agadzhanov is manager for "amusement games."

Mr. Agadzhanov said that the games are intended to provide "decent entertainment" to the people. Games of chance are not allowed.

"We will not permit gambling," he said, explaining that gambling often caused similar recreations in the West to become magnets for undesirable characters.

He said that the games are now "reviving for themselves." Parties have been established to manufacture the machines in the Soviet Union.

Mass production has brought down the price of the games to about 15 kopecks (22 cents), but there were some unexpected results, too.

According to recent newspaper reports, the designers showed too much enthusiasm for the task and produced electronic games that transcend the bounds of good clean fun.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Young Communist League newspaper, attacked the Soviet inventors of a game called "The Hunt." The machine arms the player with a rifle and then produces authentic sounds of animals in death agony as the player downs his quarry.

Another newspaper account recently said that games were being introduced which simulate assassination attempts.

"If a bullet gets to the mannequin's heart, a heart-breaking cry of a dying person is heard," it said. "Is there not a limit to fantasy?"

Some games simulate a battle at sea and a tank battle in the desert.

Mr. Agadzhanov said he found nothing alarming in the trend.

"We plan to expand the number of machines that develop accuracy and quick reactions in people," he said.

203 Burmese Jailed For Student Rioting

RANGOON, Burma, July 16 (AP).—Two hundred and three persons among 213 arrested during student disturbances here last month have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to nine years, the government announced yesterday.

The announcement said that eight ringleaders were each sentenced to nine years by special tribunals constituted by the Rangoon military administration.

Nixon Contribution Ignored in Luxembourg

Duchy Finds Mrs. Farkas No Perle Mesta

By Paul Kemezis

LUXEMBOURG (NYT).—In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, U.S. ambassadors who get their posts through political contributions are almost as much a part of the scene as the tanga white wine from the steep slopes of the Moselle River.

In March, 1973, only a few complaints were raised among the 350,000 residents of Luxembourg when Ruth Lewis Farkas of New York, whose husband, George Farkas, founded Alexander's, the department-store chain, was appointed ambassador after they made a \$300,000 contribution to Richard Nixon's re-election campaign.

Revelations recently in Washington that Mrs. Farkas had told the Watergate grand jury that the money was directly linked to getting the job—possibly an indictable offense—were all but neglected in this easy-going capital perched on spectacular cliffs above the narrow Alzette River.

Liberalism Recalled Strongly pro-U.S. since their liberation by Gen. Patton's troops in World War II and possessing a healthy modesty about their weight in world affairs, the Luxembourgers are tolerant of the political appointees from the United States. At the same time, because of the tradition set by the first full-time U.S. envoy, the late Washington socialite Perle Mesta, they expect the ambassadors to be "prominent social figures" and lavish entertainers.

In this Mrs. Farkas does not conform to pattern. Mrs. Mesta, with her gala parties, became a local legend, portrayed in the Broadway musical "Call Me Madam," which was loosely based on her stay here. Luxembourgers still talk of her exuberant Coca-Cola and hot-dog party almost a quarter of a century ago.



May Craig, 36, Dead; Covered

Washington News

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—May Craig, 36, whose Easter-bonnet-style hair and probing questions were part of presidential news conferences for 30 years, died yesterday in a Silver Spring, Md., nursing home.

Mrs. Craig also was known for her forays against the male-dominated Washington press corps.

Until her retirement in 1965, Mrs. Craig represented the Portland Press Herald and other Maine newspapers, reporting on the activities of five presidents and the Maine congressional delegation.

She began in journalism after the death of her husband, Donald Craig, who wrote for the Gannett newspaper chain here and was Washington bureau chief for the New York Herald.

Mrs. Craig vigorously criticized the then all-male National Press Club after World War II and spoke out against the lack of a women's toilet in the predominantly male congressional press galleries. Mrs. Craig finally took her complaint to the Senate Rules Committee, which directed that the omission be corrected.

Spanish Arrest 13 For Basque Activity

BILBAO, Spain, July 16 (AP).—Police said today that they had detained 13 persons, including a Catholic priest and five women, claiming that they belong to the illegal Basque guerrilla organization, ETA.

The new arrests raised the number to 29 of ETA members detained in the last 48 hours in Bilbao. Yesterday in San Sebastian, police announced they had detained 14 members of the youth movement of ETA.

Gabon Head Denies Ashland Oil Handouts

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 16 (Reuters).—President Bernard Bongo of Gabon today denied reports that he took handouts from the U.S. Ashland Oil Co. He also threatened to withdraw oil-prospecting permits from unspecified foreign companies if the secret services of their countries—again unnamed—did not cease "pernicious maneuvers."



Ruth Farkas

Ambassador Farkas, who is 69 and holds a doctorate in sociology from Columbia University, has no intention of trying to fill the shoes of Mrs. Mesta and her other predecessors. Reserved by nature and shy of the press because of the Nixon campaign contribution, she has maintained what a U.S. businessman here terms an "invisible" profile.

Charity Gala She is far more at home sponsoring forums on drug problems for teen-agers than staging showy receptions. Her first splash in Luxembourg social life, a charity gala featuring the French singer Sacha Distel and a U.S. Army orchestra, which netted \$28,000 for a school for handicapped children, took place almost two years after she arrived.

Parties at her elegant residence, the prewar German Embassy, overlooking one of the city's more striking châteaux, are likely to be quiet and unpretentious, with simple food and down-to-earth talk.

Her husband, a multimillionaire

Cambodian Refugees Report Upheaval, Terror, Anonymous Leadership

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT).—Dozens of recent Cambodian refugees, some of whom escaped from the country as late as July 8, report that the nation is undergoing total revolutionary upheaval that is rapidly returning it to the undeveloped past of a century ago. Relief was the initial reaction of most Cambodians to the Communist victory in April, according to the refugees. But the relief yielded to terror when the forced exodus of the population

5-Nation Accord Gives Laos Fund Of \$11.6 Million

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 16 (AP).—A five-nation currency-support agreement giving the Laotian government \$11.6 million to bolster its currency was signed yesterday.

The fund will permit the government and importers to buy goods abroad.

The United States already has given \$5 million to the fund this year.

The United States signed the agreement yesterday to acknowledge what was already given. The four other countries—Australia, Britain, France and Japan—are to give a total of \$6.6 million.

In another development, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Christian Chapman said the U.S. Information Service warehouse was returned to U.S. control after a two-week occupation by the Pathet Lao.

But Pathet Lao guards and student demonstrators still hold three other U.S. Embassy facilities in Vientiane.

Financial Times To Reduce Staff, Use Computers

LONDON, July 16 (NYT).—The Financial Times, one of the most successful and financially secure newspapers in Britain, is planning to reduce its staff by a third and to computerize production.

The newspaper unions have failed so far to respond to the announcement last week.

Last month, the Observer, founded in 1791, called for a one-third cut in its staff and warned that the only alternative was to close. Other newspapers—the Daily Express, the Times and the Guardian—are financially troubled, also.

Recently, the Sunday Times, in a report on the newspaper industry, commented that the press was vastly overstaffed with its 30,000 employees while—even without computer technology—newspapers could be produced with 20,000 workers. With the introduction of photocomposition, the number of employees could be reduced to 10,000, the Times said.

In explaining the reasons for its economy moves, the Financial Times said that it expects total revenues to rise by 43 per cent and costs by 60 per cent in the next three years.

Cakes Fatal to 30

JAKARTA, July 16 (Reuters).—Thirty persons died and 330 became ill after eating homemade cakes at Rajadessa village south of here, Health Ministry officials said. The cause of the food poisoning is not known.

from most inhabited places was announced. The evacuation was accomplished in some places, like Phnom Penh, the capital, immediately after the victory, and in others within a few days.

Only villages long held by the Communists appear to have been exempted. The only accounts of villages still populated by their original inhabitants came from refugees who fled through regions of Kompong Thom and Siem Reap Provinces, occupied by the Communists since 1970.

Cambodia's towns are said to be empty except for small groups of Communist soldiers planting banana trees around palaces, public buildings and monuments and any arable urban space. Paved roads are nearly deserted, as are most of the villages along them.

Jungles, Forests Most of the country's population, about 7 million, apparently is engaged in clearing jungles, forests and shrub-studded plains for the planting of rice, while many other fields long under cultivation lie fallow because they are situated near once-inhabited places or important roads.

Money is no longer used, according to the refugees, nor are medicines, because what little stocks existed remained in the towns. Children are said to survive the work of their elders and report the elders' failings to the Communist authorities for punishment.

Cambodians are told that habits of the past must be cast off, that all persons are equal and masters of their destiny, that Cambodia has defeated all foreign enemies, notably the United States, but the internal enemy remains to be vanquished. Those who resist are warned they will be crushed by the "revolutionary wheel," a phrase often repeated. Cambodians must address each other as *somak mil* for men and *mit neary* for women—new terms roughly equivalent to comrade. Subtleties of the Khmer language, which has different vocabularies and forms of address indicating social relationships, are forbidden.

Anonymous Entity All Cambodia works are under the direction of a remote and nameless entity commonly referred to as Angka, the Cambodian word for organization. Angka is said to be the Communist party of Kampuchea—the Cambodian name of the nation.

Angka remains anonymous, according to the refugees' accounts. None of the many persons interviewed had seen an official higher than a local chief or knew the name and whereabouts of any higher leader. It is not known whether Cambodia has a functioning capital or any bodies of government.

There is, however, a central directing body, since accounts from various parts of Cambodia show that a uniform policy is being applied. But coordination and direction are exercised at a level far removed from the people by persons neither seen nor named, in a place that is not known.

No one who was interviewed had seen or heard any direct instructions from a central power. No ordinary Cambodian had come from any place where electricity was available. Portable

radios had run out of batteries and were no longer in use. No printed material appears to be in general circulation.

The people see only the black-uniformed, young Communist soldiers who supervise their work, whose names they rarely know and who are taciturn, and the nameless men who come to tell them what the new Cambodia expects from its citizens.

The information in this article was gathered in five days of interviews in three refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. Because Cambodia, since it fell completely under Communist rule, has been totally isolated itself, refuses access to all outsiders and communicates with the world only through occasional radio broadcasts, none of the

information could be verified through inspection.

All the refugees speak of killings by Communist soldiers, often arbitrary. Many assert that they have witnessed such killings, and most say that they saw bodies of persons who had died by violence. None of these assertions can be directly verified.

All accounts of the exodus contain common characteristics. From Phnom Penh as well as from smaller towns and villages, people reported that the exodus had been total. An 18-year-old, a high-school student, said he had marched to a mass that left the capital on the highway leading north. Patients were being pushed in their hospital beds while others held intravenous infusion bottles over the patients' heads.

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The only normal activity in a town was reported from Kompong Chhnang, a port on the Tonle Sap River that was active at the end of May. Lean Chheng Hak, 19, a former student, said he had seen rice and other foods being loaded and unloaded.

But from Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Sisophon, Pursat, Pailin and Kompong Speu came reports of deserted streets, crumbling or burned-out houses, empty markets and ghostly silence except when small groups of soldiers walk by. The roads linking the city are empty.

According to the article, there is no real middle class in Saigon to oppose reunification. The people who look like the bourgeoisie in Saigon, the author argues, are only those "who have benefited greatly from the war."

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The article is published in the current issue of the Hanoi monthly publication, Vietnam Courier. It is the frankest press on reunification. It was written by Nguyen Khac Vien, who was identified as a Vietnamese sociologist.

Vietnam Courier is an English publication designed for distribution abroad. But analysts said that the article's transmission in full by the official news agency indicated it was a significant statement.

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MARY BLUME

Helping Hands in England—For a Fee

LONDON (IHT).—Wimbledon, with its strawberries and cream, is over and the hazy cries and colors of Henley have faded. Only Glynedebourne's music and picnic hampers of cold lobster and champagne have a few weeks to go, and then the season will be done and the English will be back to work.

There will, of course, still be flats to be found, children to be placed for the summer, cars to be rented for race meetings, golf and polo and English country weekends to be arranged, but it's not quite as hectic as it was. "During one week in June," says Mrs. Earl, "I thought we'd go under."

Mrs. Earl, a New Yorker who was private secretary to Princess Grace of Monaco before marrying a London stockbroker, and Mrs. Hayward, the widow of a pilot who spent many years in the Middle East, launched Helping Hands just over a year ago with a view of providing personal services for London visitors. At first they thought of rather simple aids such as meeting visitors at airports, but they have developed into a thriving real estate operation. Mrs. Hayward had just spent the day with an

Arab gentleman who wished to buy no fewer than four London flats, and above all, they have become specialists in providing foreigners with a means to stay in English homes and participate in English country life.

Clients can not only watch polo matches, but an play polo at Richmond. They can have a country weekend in Wiltshire or, for a fee, stay with a family near the Sunningdale or Wentworth golf courses who will even play a round with them.

The prospectus says the visiting golfers should be "good," but apparently the term is elastic. "All it means," says Mrs. Hayward, "is that they should have a handicap, no matter how high, and that they shouldn't hold up play."

Has it been difficult to persuade the British to take their American cousins into their homes and golf courses? "Not very," Mrs. Earl says, "because of the unfortunate economic situation."

In addition to promising a warm reception, the Helping Hands prospectus emphasizes cordon bleu cooking, which suggests that foreigners are frightened of English food. "They're terrified," says Mrs. Hayward, although Mrs. Earl justly adds that this fear is as outdated as

the old alarm about London fogs. Further, when tourists are sent off with picnic hampers, they come from the impeccable Jackson's of Piccadilly.

Helping Hands has also joined with groups offering activities from lectures on Arden's *Chic* (The Natural Look in Clothes and Jewelry) and 18th-Century Gothic to visits to a Wood-Turner, a Corn-Dolly Maker and a Dried-Flower Artist. But the gem of their program is a country weekend at Chalot House in Wiltshire.

Documented to the 12th century, Chalot House is owned by R.A.W. Rudd, a stockbroker who was one of the experts chosen by the Financial Times to give financial predictions for 1975 and who purchased Chalot House the same year. It has a vast garden and park with one of England's largest, Wellingtonia, croquet, tennis, sightseeing at nearby Bath and Longleat, and, of course, cordon bleu food.

The Brochure

"Have your drinks in the book-lined library, dine in splendor amongst the family portraits and see how good English food can really be," says the brochure. "Browse around the cellars with their thousand or so bottles of wine as your host picks the perfect accompaniment to your meal."

On the practical side, Mrs. Earl adds that Helping Hands chose Chalot because the Rudds are charming, their bathrooms are carpeted and the rooms (five are available, at £23 a night all in) are well heated. Also, Tony Rudd, having worked in Washington, is says Mrs. Earl, very broadminded about Americans and has friendly neighbors and a fine collection of silent films which he likes to show at night.

Most of Helping Hands' clients are American and European. Mrs. Earl made a big hit at Chalot by tipping one of the Rudd children who was waiting on table £20. One person they had to turn down came from Missoula, Mont.,

Mr. and Mrs. R.A.W. Rudd, their daughter, and their dog, at Chalot House.

and wrote that he would like to visit 25 places in 10 days, ranging from Winchester to Coventry and Loch Ness (optional).

"I would like to meet an attractive Englishwoman (no variations), age 18 to 47, in the best of health, who also loves hiking and knows England well," went the letter. "If you like, send me a good, close up photo taken of yourself this year. If possible,

I would also like to visit Runnymede, Haddon Hall and a truly haunted castle."

The writer ended with the hope that the strong-legged Englishwoman would have her own car, and enclosed a tract on "my philosophy of how to make this world a better place to live in."

When Mrs. Earl and Mrs. Hayward started their service, they had a certain amount of trouble

choosing a name. "We thought of International Rescue," says Mrs. Hayward.

"But it sounded like a charity," says Mrs. Earl.

Helping Hands, while it sounds warm and welcoming, may not be the perfect name either. "We had a letter from a Mrs. Palmer," says Mrs. Earl. "She said, 'How, with a name like Helping Hands, can you send me a bill?'"



WAVERLEY ROOT

Modest Role of the Cranberry In History of United States

THE cranberry is as American as apple pie (which is English). Despite this fact, it is a well-worn simile, we can retain it all the same, for American as the cranberry may be, it has, like apple pie, European competition. The American fruit nevertheless can claim to be the Big Apple among cranberries on a number of counts, first of all by virtue of sheer bulk: it is the biggest 1 1/2 inch in diameter, as is indicated by its scientific name, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*. It seems to be the only cranberry cultivated in commercial quantities; the other cranberries are picked wild. American production is the largest—3 million bushels a year.

The French language conceded the American fruit's principal right to the name by defining "cranberry" as *airelle d'Amérique*, the *airelle* being its own cranberry-like fruit.

The cranberry plays a modest role in American history, beginning before Columbus: it was the Indians who invented cranberry sauce. They found in the cranberry an important food, a medicine and a dye. Undeterred by the bitterness which discourages us today from following their example, they sometimes ate the berries raw, but preferred them cooked, sweetened with maple sugar or honey.

They also used cranberries in a preparation we usually associate with Indians farther to the West—pemmican. On the East Coast cranberries were used to give sparkle to this long-lasting ration, in place of the buffalo berries used by Plains Indians. We do not know if cranberry sauce was served at the Thanksgiving dinner in October, 1621; nobody thought to save a menu. It is probable, though, for the season was right: cranberries ripen in September and October. When Europeans planted sugar cane in the West Indies, Europeans improved cranberry sauce considerably by using the new sweetener in it. When John Josselyn visited New England in 1639, he reported on cranberries: "The Indians and English use them

much, boiling them with sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meat, and it is a delicate sauce."

Protected by their high acidity, cranberries will keep for a long time without special treatment, which is why the cranberry was probably the first native American fruit to be shipped to Europe on a commercial basis.

Considering that New Englanders began to eat cranberries as soon as there were any New Englanders available, it is surprising how little was done with them before they began to be cultivated—a process which developed gradually but which, it has to be dated, may be situated at about 1815, when Henry Hall of Dennis, on Cape Cod, a region which still produces two-thirds of all the cranberries grown in the United States, gave his attention to developing them.

Until then, and for quite a while afterwards, cranberries were picked wild by families for their own use, or purchased from farmers whose children gathered them, and who sold their surplus, after they had taken what they wanted for themselves, in small lots to local markets or to individual customers.

Cranberries were made into cranberry sauce, or preserved for later use, and that was about all. 19th-century cookbooks paid scant attention to them. Indeed it was not until a century and a half after Henry Hall's time, in 1867, that even cranberry juice became commercially available throughout the nation. Nowadays the American housewife not only finds cranberry preserves, relishes, ketchups and beverages on the market, but she can also buy fresh cranberries to make cranberry bread, cranberry muffins, cranberry steamed pudding, cranberry rice pudding, cranberry tapioca, cranberry gelatin, cranberry chiffon pie, cranberry mock-cherry pie, cranberry whip, cranberry mousse, cranberry shortbread and candied cranberries. She can also make cranberry wine, a powerful beverage.

(c) Waverley Root, 1975.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Balinese Tjepud troupe of 11 musicians and 30 dancers is presenting a spectacle of Wayang Wong—an ancient Balinese form of theater that mingles masks, song and dance—nightly at 9:30 in the Tuileries Garden to July 27, as part of the program of "La Fête," which continues until Aug. 16.

The Alvin Nikolais Dance Theater, after performing at the Baalbek Festival Aug. 14-17 and at Shiraz-Persepolis Aug. 21-23, is scheduled to appear in Monte Carlo Aug. 28-30, the Flanders Festival, Sept. 1-4, and the Edinburgh Festival Sept. 8-13.

The California School of Orpheus, directed by Anne Elish, is presenting its third season of Saturday and Sunday concerts during July in the Galerie de Chartres, facing the Chartres Cathedral. The programs of classical and contemporary works are given at 8:30 p.m. Saturdays and 6:30 p.m. Sundays.

The ninth Barga Opera Festival, in Tuscany, runs from July 23 to Aug. 3 with productions of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," Alessandro Scarlatti's "Il Trionfo dell'Onore" and Sallie's "Socrate," as well as an all-Ravel song program to commemorate the composer's birth centennial.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1975

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Japan Output Index
Set Higher in Month

TOKYO, July 16 (AP-DJ).—The Trade and Industry Ministry today revised its report on industrial output for the month of May to show a rise in the production index of 1.4 per cent from April, rather than the 0.8-per-cent increase reported earlier.

France Sets
Fifth Monthly
Gain in Trade

PARIS, July 16 (AP-DJ).—France recorded its fifth consecutive monthly trade surplus in June, the External Trade Ministry said today.

Commenting on the figures, External Trade Minister Norbert Segard said he was reasonably confident of a healthy trade balance for the whole of 1975. He conceded that the revival of worldwide demand was taking longer than expected, but said that it was on its way.

The June surplus, seasonally adjusted, provisionally amounted to 1.18 billion francs (about \$278 million), down from 1.78 billion in May, but up from a deficit of 1.41 billion in June 1974, the ministry said.

Seasonally-adjusted imports totaled 17.6 billion francs, up from 15.96 billion in May, but down from 21 billion francs in June last year.

Exports amounted to 18.77 billion francs, up from 17.75 billion francs recorded in May, but down from 19.58 billion francs in June 1974.

On an unadjusted basis, there was a surplus of 2.49 billion francs, compared to a surplus of 1.21 billion francs in May and a deficit of 682 million in June 1974.

Unadjusted imports totaled 18.12 billion francs, up from 16.63 billion in May, but down from 20.26 billion in June 1974.

Unadjusted exports amounted to 20.61 billion francs, up from 19.44 billion francs in May and 19.81 billion francs in June 1974.

The net short-term external liabilities of the commercial banking sector stood at \$13.94 billion at the end of June, up \$410 million from a month earlier. In contrast, Japan's official reserves rose \$47 million to \$14.604 billion at the end of June.

As usual, Japan financed its balance of payments deficit by borrowing short-term from overseas rather than by running down its official foreign currency holdings.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BP, Sohio to Seek \$1.5 Billion in U.S.

British Petroleum Co. (BP) and its U.S. affiliate, Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio), are expected to announce soon conclusion of arrangements to raise \$1.5 billion in the United States toward the cost of financing construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. The borrower will be Sohio-BP Trans Alaska Pipeline Finance Inc., a company formed by BP and Sohio to issue debt securities. The joint finance company has already made two bond issues in the United States, in November, 1974, and January, 1975, to raise a total of \$500 million toward the cost of the trans-Alaska pipeline, estimated at \$6.375 billion. The planned borrowing is expected to be a private placement of debt securities with maturities of 18 to 22 years. The interest rate is expected to be 10 5/8 per cent. The borrowing will virtually complete arrangements by BP and Sohio for meeting their share of about half the trans-Alaskan pipeline's cost.

U.S. Car Sales Strengthen

Sales of U.S.-built cars in early July were the strongest for the first 10 days of any month since last October, topping normally stronger June levels by 6 per cent. However, deliveries for July 1-10 were off 5 per cent from the week levels of a year ago and were the lowest for the period since 1971, causing auto officials to concede that the two-year slump has not yet ended. But they claim the latest figures are a further indication of gradual recovery in the new-car market and the economy as a whole. Ford sales were up 26 per cent from early June and 1 per cent above a year ago, while General Motors was up 2 per cent from early June but off 8 per cent from last year. American Motors rose 9 per cent from early June but lagged 8 per cent behind a year ago, and Chrysler was off 9 per cent from last year as well as from early June. For the calendar year to date, Detroit's car sales trail comparable 1974 levels by 17 per cent.

Siemens, AEG Eye Osram Deal

Siemens AG reports that first contacts have been made between it and AEG-Telefunken on the possible purchase by Siemens of AEG's stake in the Berlin lighting firm Osram. Talks on the third Osram partner, General Electric Co. of New York, buying AEG's 35.78-per-cent stake, have broken down. The German Cartel Office said Tuesday it would have opposed the sale to General Electric because it would have reduced competition in the German bulb market. This objection could not be raised against a Siemens purchase of the AEG stake as Siemens itself does not produce bulbs. Siemens holds 42.77 per cent and General Electric 21.45 per cent of Osram.

Barclays Bids for Mercantile Credit

Barclays Bank Ltd. is bidding for Mercantile Credit Co. stock held by other shareholders. Terms are one Barclays ordinary share or 261 pence cash for every nine Mercantile Credit ordinary shares. A 45 pence cash for each Mercantile 5.5-per-cent preference share. Barclays also offered £27.50 cash for each £100 nominal of Mercantile Credit loan stock. Mercantile's board of directors recommended acceptance of the Barclays bid. Commercial Union Assurance Co., the largest single holder of Mercantile Credit shares with 23 per cent, said it will accept the offer. Barclays and its main associates own about 18 per cent of Mercantile's ordinary shares. Barclays said the offer values Mercantile's total assets at £25.3 million and its loan stock at £11.1 million.

World Bank Responds to U.S. Inquiry

Bank Studies Rules on Conflict of Interest

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—The U.S. government has asked the World Bank to explore ways of tightening its "standards of procedures" governing possible conflicts of interest among its officers and employees.

In an exchange of letters with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Treasury Secretary William Simon said he shared the senator's view that all international lending institutions should "operate with the highest standards in the matter of conflict of interest."

Mr. Simon, who is the U.S. governor of the World Bank, said measures under discussion include "automatic disclosure of all financial interests and possible remedies in case of conflict of interest, such as divestiture of stock, changes in assigned duties, and disqualification for particular assignments."

The bank has informed the Treasury, Mr. Simon said, that "possible changes" in its rules of conduct are being considered.

The issue arose earlier this year when it was revealed that Hollis Chenery, vice-president of the bank for development policy, was a director and large shareholder in Southern Natural Resources Corp., a natural gas company.

Mr. Simon said he complained to Mr. Chenery that Mr. Chenery is head of the bank's energy task force which pulls together periodic analyses of the world oil problem.

"I want to ask whether you, personally, believe that holdings such as Mr. Chenery's could have a 'real or apparent' effect on his independence of judgment and action in matters relating to the bank's policy on energy matters," the senator wrote.

"I also want to ask whether you believe that the bank's rules of conduct should be revised and tightened to cover such matters, and if so, what you or any other U.S. officials are doing to cause such revisions to be made."

Mr. Simon responded that "it

is very important that the bank have rules of conduct which ensure that situations of actual or apparent conflict of interest are dealt with adequately."

In the case of the World Bank, "which presently does have comprehensive rules of conduct," Mr. Simon added, "we have initiated discussions with bank officials with a view to seeking ways of some further

tightening of the standards of procedures."

Initially, World Bank president Robert McNamara, in a private memorandum to his executive directors on Jan. 29, 1974, said that Mr. Chenery's relationship with the natural gas company, "do not create a conflict of interest with his functions as the senior officer of the bank concerned with the economic implications of the energy problem."

"This year, after an article about the Chenery situation appeared in the Jan. 31, 1975, Wall Street Journal, Mr. McNamara reportedly told the bank's executive board that he had made a mistake in concluding there was no conflict of interest."

In February, in accordance with a bank ruling, Mr. Chenery resigned his directorship, but was allowed to keep ownership of 18,000 shares in Southern Natural held by his family corporation of which he is president.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Chenery said he had disposed of 730 shares he had owned directly "before the first of this year." The other and larger holdings, he said, "are tied up in the liquidation of my father's estate."

He said "there is nothing wrong" in his holding such shares, and that "the bank has no policy on financial holdings."

Mr. Chenery said he saw no conflict of interest because "energy is only 2 per cent of my job."

The World Bank, originally created to help speed postwar reconstruction, now concentrates on development loans for less affluent nations.

U.S. Incomes
Record Rise
Is an Illusion

WASHINGTON, July 16 (Reuters).—Americans were told today that their personal incomes had risen by a record amount—but it was all a statistical illusion.

The Commerce Department reported that Americans' personal income rose a record \$30.8 billion in June to an annual rate of \$1,244.9 billion a month.

The catch? Nearly two-thirds of the increase was due to a once-only payment of \$50 to social security recipients. The payments totaled \$1.7 billion, an annual increase of \$19.3 billion.

A department spokesman agreed that the policy of counting a once-only payment as a permanent increase greatly overstated the June rise.

Big Sales of DMs
Sends the Dollar
Higher in Europe

LONDON, July 16 (AP-DJ).

Large-scale selling of deutsche marks pushed the dollar higher against all major European currencies today.

The dollar rose to 2.4752 DM, a high for the year, and up from 2.4525 DM yesterday after trading as high as 2.4885 during the day.

Dealers were uncertain as to what was causing persistent selling of deutsche marks, but volume has been substantial because the dollar has risen 7.62 pfennigs, or 3.3 per cent, in just five business days.

Because the DM is linked to other currencies in the joint European currency float, weakness of the mark pulled the other currencies down. As a result, the dollar also reached a high for the year against the Benelux currencies while advancing against the French franc to 4.2 from 4.17225 francs.

Though the Banca d'Italia reportedly sold a substantial amount of dollars to keep the lira from rising too sharply, the dollar nevertheless almost reached a new high for the year against the Italian currency. A late rate was \$50.60 lire, up from \$48.20 yesterday.

The dollar rose to a new high for the year against the indirectly floating Swiss franc at 2.6090, up from 2.5880.

Sterling rallied late in the day, wiping out most of its loss against the dollar. It ended at \$2.1930, compared with 2.1840 yesterday.

Stocks Tumble in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell back today from a 15-month high set yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 9.70 to 872.11. Volume totaled 25.25 million shares compared with 23.34 million yesterday, when the Dow Jones industrial average hit its highest closing mark since March 26, 1974.

Profit-Taking Reported

Brokers said that with the market at the height of an advance that began early last December, many investors decided to cash in on their gains. They added that profit-taking was encouraged by a persistent rise in Treasury bill rates and a spreading increase in the prime rate of commercial banks to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent.

General Motors slumped 7/8 to 52 1/2 as the industry reported lower early-July car sales. Other automotive shares also surrendered fractions.

Meats lost 1 to 13/4, after it sliced the quarterly dividend by 10 cents a share to 20 cents. But Gulf & Western rose 1 1/2 to 42 1/2 after it announced a 2-for-1 stock split and a boost in the quarterly dividend to 30 cents a share from 27.5 cents paid previously.

Gold Mining Shares Fall

Gold mining shares were lower, with ASA down 1 5/8 to 44 3/8. Homestake Mining lost 1 5/8 to 51 3/8. Dome Mines fell 1 1/8 to 49 and Cerro Hill Redlake lost 3/8 to 39 3/4. The Wall Street Journal reported that an advisory service has changed its positive attitude on the gold mining stocks and says it may be two years before the issues regain some of their attraction.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderately active trading. The Amex index fell 0.59 to 96.27.

National Patent Development, a volume leader, lost 1 1/4 to 13 3/8. Syntex fell 1 1/2 to 37 1/4, but Ajax Magnethermic, a takeover candidate, rose 4 to 49.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.87 to 92.92.

Commodity Futures Higher

In Chicago, farm commodity futures traded nervously in a fairly wide range and closed sharply higher.

Wheat and soybean futures advanced up to 15 cents a bushel while the expiring July corn moved up the limit of 10 cents for the second straight day. Other corn options were up as much as

7 1/4 cents and oats gained 4. Soybean meal advanced nearly \$3 a ton and soybean oil rose some 75 points.

The trade apparently watched the Moscow talks for any possible developments and announcements, if any, of additional purchases of U.S. grain by Russia.

Initial buying was on that basis. Profit-taking followed when disappointment loomed over failure of government officials to come through with new Russian business.

With prices on the low side after midsession, new buying developed.

U.S. Eyes Selling Russians
14 Million Tons of Grain

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—The Department of Agriculture has told other government agencies that America's grain supplies might be adequate this year to withstand Soviet purchases of as much as 14 million tons, it was learned yesterday.

The figure is substantially higher than any that has been mentioned publicly since news broke last week that the Soviet Union was negotiating in Moscow with grain firms for major purchases.

However, the department's suggestion that it might be safe to set a limit that high reportedly has run into sharp opposition from a number of government agencies represented on the Economic Policy Board, which has been in daily session on the Soviet grain situation.

Latest government intelligence reports suggest that the Soviet Union's total grain import needs will be about 15 million tons, with the United States supplying less than 10 million tons, equally divided between corn and wheat. The reports indicate that Canada already has sold the Russians 2 1/2 million tons.

Today the United States announced its first sale to the Soviet Union—2 million tons of wheat from Cook Industries of Memphis, Tenn.

Senior officials of several government agencies said that the Agriculture Department's suggestion that anticipated record grain crops would allow exports of as much as 14 million tons is still "an opinion" which has not been cleared with other agencies. "We want to export grain," said Assistant Treasury Secretary

Gerald Parkes. "But there has been no analysis and there are still a lot of imponderables, such as how good our crop will be. We're not ready to say that it could be withstood at that level."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that "a substantial amount of internal discussion" has taken place in the administration on the grain deals now being worked out. But he added no limit had been set yet.

Officials reached last night said that the meetings between government agencies had produced agreement that there is some level of Soviet purchases that would cause no problem in view of an excellent crop outlook.

But these officials said there was no agreement yet as to the "crossover point" the level at which the Soviet purchases would add to inflation and hurt American consumers.

One official said the 14-million ton figure suggested as the crossover point caused "consternation" among some departments. He added that the Agriculture Department was "alone in that figure."

Swiss Jobless Rate Hits Postwar High

BERN, July 16 (AP-DJ).—Swiss unemployment rose to a postwar high of 7.51 per cent at the end of June, the Federal Industry Office said today.

However, the unemployed represented only 0.25 per cent of the working population. The end-June figures compared with 6.57 unemployed at the end of May and with only 6.2 a year earlier.

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ملک احمد علی

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NEW ISSUE

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 15, 1975

US \$ 20,000,000
per cent. Bonds due 1984

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Bank of America International	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener (Overseas)
Bank Mees & Hope NY	Bankers Trust International	Bank of Benelux S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Bank of the Netherlands	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Bank of Paris and des Pays-Bas	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Privée S.A.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bergens Privatbank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Bank	Commerzbank
Crédit Chimique	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Général
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Richard Daus & Co.	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale
Dewar & Associates International S.C.S.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Development Finance Corporation
European Banking Company	Finacor	First Boston (Europe)
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Hill Samuel & Co.	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)	International Securities S.A.
Interunion-Banque	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kleinwort, Benson
Lambert Milanese S.p.A.	Lazard Frères et Cie	Manufacturers Hanover
Samuel Montagu & Co.	Morgan & Cie International S.A.	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.	Österreichische Länderbank	Pierson, Hieldring & Pierson
Shields Model Roland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith, Barney & Co.
Société Séquanaise de Banque	Strauss, Turbail & Co.	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama	Trinkaus & Burkhart	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Vereins- und Westbank	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
		Wobben Investments

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) —

Treasury Secretary William C. Nelson said today that he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger disagree on U.S. policy toward the pricing of prices of world commodities.

Mr. Simon declined to speculate on the differences, but said, "I personally think there must be differences of opinion, because our departments have different missions."

"If [we] didn't have differences of opinion in this area, then one of us wouldn't be doing our job in this area," Mr. Simon told a group of newsmen.

He said it would be "premature" to say that he thought U.S. policy toward the world oil market was a pricing of commodity prices.

Mr. Simon is opposed to attempts to guarantee prices for world commodities—other than oil—at any level, as some commodity exporting nations want.

Mr. Kissinger is more open to the idea of negotiating agreements

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	103.28	105.81	106.25	-0.15
Railroads	39.44	38.75	39.81	-0.76

Utilities	45.08	44.21	44.47	—
Stocks	96.39	94.20	94.31	-1.00

NYSE Index				
Australia	57.15	56.34	56.34	-0.63
Automation	34.32	34.86	34.86	0.54
China	33.65	33.47	33.47	-0.18
Finance	54.51	53.01	53.01	-0.27
Composite	51.39	50.72	50.72	-0.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Shares				
	Buy	Sales	Short	
12	272,620	466,717	1,519	
15	244,878	460,699	1,434	
71	263,431	465,147	1,489	
10	268,014	455,877	1,571	
9	297,478	442,389	1,818	
9	179,533	376,646	1,787	

These totals are included in the totals

	Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
y 15	272,620	496,347	1,219	

Y 12	244,898	460,299	1,534
Y 11	273,186	409,718	1,459
Y 10	268,014	455,877	1,518
Y 9	243,428	442,262	1,521
Y 8	193,933	376,646	1,787
These totals are included in the sales			
res.			

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

1000

سید محمد علی

ملک احمد علی

[illegible]

By Will Weng

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

C			F		
ALGARVE	22	Fair	MADRID	35	Fair
AMSTERDAM	29	Cloudy	MILAN	58	Cloudy
ANTWERP	24	Fair	MONTREAL	24	Sunny
ATHENS	34	Fair	MOSCOW	24	Cloudy
BERLIN	29	Cloudy	MUNICH	20	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	26	Fair	NEW YORK	26	Fair
BRUSSELS	29	Cloudy	NICE	29	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	Cloudy	OSLO	18	Fair
CAIRO	27	Cloudy	PARIS	29	Fair
CALCUTTA	27	Fair	PRAGUE	21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	27	Fair	ROME	29	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	Rain	SOFIA	28	Cloudy
DALLAS	15	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG	28	Cloudy
DUBLIN	28	Cloudy	TEHRAN	32	Sunny
EDINBURGH	17	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	Fair
HAMPSHIRE	27	Cloudy	VENICE	26	Fair
GENEVA	26	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	Rain
HELSINKI	15	Cloudy	WARSAW	24	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	Fair	ZURICH	23	Cloudy
LISBON	26	Fair			
LONDON	21	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	21	Cloudy			

* 1700 GMT, others: U.S. Canada
 at 1700 GMT, readings at 1300 GMT

- 1st Jerome cash Trans.	545 20	SP - 1st -
- 1st Jerome Trans. Fund.	211 43	Trans. Trans; SP - SW's Trans;
- 1st Jerome Balance 275	275 00	+ - Other prices; a - Asked.

Un
an
for



DENNIS THE MENACE



*DON'T BLAME ME IF I GET IN TROUBLE. NOBODY CAN GET ALONG WITH THIS MANY NEIGHBORS!

JUDY

HOLLYWOOD BABYLON

By Kenneth Anger. San Francisco: Straight Arrow
292 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Richard D. Lingeman

WHEN Gerold Frank writes that the song "Over the Rainbow" would become the "leit-motif of Judy Garland's life," I thought, oh-oh. It's going to be one of those Judy Garland books. By the time I was rounding the final bend, page 664 in sight, and reading that said "Judy's funniest, most farside look was the night sky and thought, 'When you die, you go to heaven and become a star.' I was half believing in the words of popular songs. Munchkins and Jacqueline Susann. To stars such as Judy Garland, who live lives in which truth and fantasy are hopelessly intertwined, the reality principle does not exist."

does not apply.

His colorful biography of the singer veers into bathos, cliché and the Hollywood mythos, one is still inclined to say, "Yes, that's the way it was." In his highly successful career as amanuensis to the stars, Frank has taken on some of filmland's neediest cases, notably Lillian Roth and Diana Barrymore—not to mention Zsa Zsa Gabor. But in Boston, Mass., he has been as good as dead. That was because of the pills that distorted his personality on so many occasions and triggered her bizarre attempts.

"Pills don't kill people," might say, paraphrasing the National Rifle Association, people kill themselves. But

Frank has crammed it all in—the agonies, the ecstasies, the highs, the lows, the triumphs, the tragedies. His only concern is to get the camera photographed through a magnifying glass under neon lights, all open pores and open sores. If the effect is to create a garish, sentimental monotony, there is truth in that, for Judy Garland was something of a pathetic monster. A monster of talent and need, she was a voracious woman who, which she expended lavishly. Her five-handkerchief life spilled messily over the footlights to be eagerly lapped up by her fans. She fasted, gorged, ballooned, shrank, consumed drugs hugely, compulsively and demanded impossible things from her fans. She certainly killed Judy Ger- an "Incurious overdoes" barbarism, the "condemnation" of the "feminine front" to an already war perhaps circorbic river.

Frank's book is like a stuffed feather mattress, any real point of view. sionally he succumbs to passages as though he seemed to clot the flux into dramatic highpoint. "Get, get, get," he writes, "expansive woman who attempted to wrench something from her story. We digs into the roots of her: he makes more sense anybody else I have read, the perfect Dante for U. S. mother, a Garland, does."

proddings of love from her five husbands, friends, lovers, audiences. Profligate with her talent and her money, she was constantly maneuvering herself into new deaths and crawling back from the brink of the grave. She was harried, driven, exploited, sinking deeper into debt while maintaining the lavish life-style of a star. There, were. I am sure, those who loved her for her human qualities—for the Frances Gumm that Frank says was buried in Judy Garland crying to get out, and yet one evasions her melancholy was a twisted desire for superhuman powers, yet deliberately hobbled with ordinary human needs. Her neuroses were all outside. Like Dr. Frankenstein's monster's strength, and they wreaked havoc on those around her, but more so on herself. She had the classic victim's psychology, Frank says in one of the interpretive passages that are interjected into the narrative from time to time. "The victim is a person of unworthiness and of being a commodity as well as a star who must do as impossible each time out. Such an inner void required massive doses of love and reassurance to

[illegible]

NEEL	RIVER	BLANKS
EMBANKMENT	NONE	
EMOTIVE	AMTIL	KRIM
PLAIN	O LASS	SATI

Richard D. Lingeman
this review for The New
Times.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbies: FOCUS SUMPY CRAVAT INTAKE
Answer: Drink—the Englishman and when he etc

a lot - "STOUT"

— By Allen T. ...

In the diagrammed case the deal contract for North-South was, of course, three no-trumps making 11 or 12 tricks, depending on whether East manages to take the club suit. But North and South landed in four spades, with the incredible rarity, featured in Europe last year, of a two-emptie jumps used widely in the United States.

West led his singleton diamond ace, and South immediately saw what was about to happen.

East surely had six diamonds, and the club ace plus the club ace, so the defense was about to take the diamond ace, a diamond ruff, the club ace and another diamond ruff.

There was one chance of discarding East from continuing the diamond suit, and South dropped the diamond king under the ace, giving a fine imitation of a man with a singleton.

East shifted to the club suit and the club four—a grave but understandable error.

Thus four trumps were made with an overtrick, and West knew East will know better. If East had indicated a singleton diamond, the chance that the defense will be able to take four tricks would have been close to zero. So East should at that the evening declaration have a false trail, and come down with a diamond, and come down with a diamond.

NORTH
 ♠ Q97
 ♥ AKQJ
 ♦ JT5
 ♣ 183

WEST
 ♠ 432
 ♥ 5432
 ♦ Q2
 ♣ 86732

EAST (D)
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 976
 ♦ AQ985
 ♣ 104

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ1086
 ♥ 108
 ♦ K104
 ♣ KQ

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West
 1 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond

NORTH
 ♠ Q87
 ♥ AKQJ
 ♦ J75
 ♣ J63

WEST
 ♠ 432
 ♥ 5432
 ♦ 2
 ♣ 96752

EAST (D)
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 976
 ♦ AQ985
 ♣ A104

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ1086
 ♥ 108
 ♦ K104
 ♣ KQ

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
 East South West North
 1 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣
 Pass Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond to

National League's Winning Strategy Continues With Three Runs in Ninth

By Murray Chass

MILWAUKEE, July 16 (UPI).—Now that Secretary of State Kissinger has participated in one phase of the All-Star Game, throwing out the first ball, the American League should draft him to take part in another: helping it concoct a strategy that can beat the National League.

The Americans tried to "win-at-all-costs" last night, but the Nationals won, 6-3, and what else is new?

When Bill Madlock, the young Chicago Cub who is the NL's leading hitter, lashed a tie-breaking, two-run, bases-loaded single off Rich Gossage in the ninth inning, the senior league was on the way to its fourth straight All-Star victory, 12th in the last 13 games, and

16th in the last 18. Overall, the Nationals have a 27-18-1 margin over the Americans, who won 12 of the first 16 contests.

With Lee MacPhail, the AL president, and Alvin Dark, the manager from Oakland, plotting strategy, the American League was determined to win last night and end the humiliation it has suffered for so long. The two strategists had ordered all potential starting pitchers not to work last Sunday and they spent time before the game completing their plans.

Bad Beginning

Perhaps they should have let Dr. Kissinger join them because the Secretary of State has been known to develop other kinds of plans that work in more trying situations.

"I'll let them bat two times," Col. Dark told Gen. MacPhail just outside their dugout about 45 minutes before the game, presumably discussing the starting players. "It depends on the score. I'll see how things are going in the fifth inning."

By the fifth inning, though, the Nationals led, 3-0, on successive second-inning home runs by Steve Garvey and Jim Wynn, two of the three Los Angeles Dodgers in the starting line-up, and on a run-scoring single in the third by Johnny Bench, one of Cincinnati's starting quartet.

It wasn't until the sixth that the beleaguered Americans were able to score, and when they did the big blow was a two-out three-run pinch-hit homer by Boston's Carl Yastrzemski, the AL's player of the week last week who had knocked in only one run in eight previous All-Star games.

The homer, following a single by Joe Rudi and a walk to Gene Tenace, came off Tom Seaver, an apologetic what had been a scoreless streak by Met pitchers in eight All-Star appearances and 12 innings.

All was not lost for the Mets, though, because Jon Matlack pitched scoreless seventh and eighth innings, received credit for the victory, and was named co-winner with Madlock of the commissioner's trophy as the most valuable player in the game.

All that was made possible in the ninth inning and it was done with the simplest of a concentration of Cincinnati's 20-year-old outfielder from Oakland who is Charles O. Finley's pride and joy, but who also had been picked off first by Matlack in the seventh.

Washington in Trouble

Reggie Smith started the ninth with a line drive off Jim Catfish Hunter that Washington caught up to in left-center, but dropped for a single. Al Oliver then batted for Matlack and lashed a fly ball toward the left-field corner that appeared to be within Washington's reach, but the speedster didn't reach it.

It fell over his head for a double that sent Smith scurrying in third and putting the Americans in the kind of trouble from which not even Kissinger could get them out.

Asked about Washington's plays later, Dark said, "They were both tough plays. They would have been real good plays if he could have made them. We were trying to move him back, but I think he had trouble stealing our signs. He took a couple of steps in, then tried to back up a little (on Oliver's hit)."

The turn of events prompted Dark to relieve Hunter with Dick Gossage, but the White Sox's relief ace hit Larry Bowa with a pitch leading the bases with none out.

All that was left was for Randy Jones to retire Dark's sagging troops in the last half of the ninth, and the San Diego left-hander did that with ease, getting Hal McCree on a grounder, striking out George Scott and knocking off Rod Carew on a fly to left.

The game thus ended as frustratingly for the American League as it had begun. Jerry Reuss of Pittsburgh pitched three shutout innings and Dou Sulon of Los Angeles added another two before Dark was able to inspire the three-run rally against Seaver in the sixth.

Vida Blue, the AL starter, who was the starting and winning pitcher in the 1971 encounter, wasn't as fortunate as Reuss and Sulon.

When Garvey and Wynn hit two of his pitches into the left-field bleachers in the second, it marked only the third time consecutive homers had been hit in All-Star history. Ted Williams and Mickey Mantle did it against Warren Spahn in 1956 and Al Rosen and Ray Boone connected off Robin Roberts in 1954.

"That's not the way he usually throws," Dark said of Blue, his left-handed pitcher. "But I can understand that in a game like this."

What the American League can't understand, though, is why they keep losing and losing and losing and losing.

All-Star Game Box Score

NATIONAL (5)										AMERICAN (5)									
	ab	r	h	bb		ab	r	h	bb										
Ross, lf	4	4	2	1	Bonds, cf	3	0	0	0										
Carver, lf	0	0	0	0	Seitz, 1b	2	0	0	0										
Brook, lf	1	3	1	1	Carver, cf	2	0	0	0										
Murren, rf	2	0	0	0	Manzon, c	2	0	0	0										
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	Washington, lf	1	1	1	1										
Yarns, p	1	4	0	1	Jackson, rf	2	0	1	0										
Cash, 2b	1	4	0	0	Dent, se	1	4	0	0										
Bench, c	4	0	1	1	Rudd, lf	1	0	0	0										
Carroll, 1b	2	1	1	1	Hendrick, rf	1	1	1	0										
Forbes, lf	1	0	0	0	Nettelbladt, 2b	4	0	0	1										
Wynn, cf	2	1	1	1	Tennant, c	1	0	0	0										
Smith, rf	1	0	0	0	Campbell, 3b	2	2	2	0										
Coy, 3b	3	0	1	1	Lyons, cf	2	0	0	0										
Seaver, p	0	0	0	0	Blue, p	0	0	0	0										
Matlack, p	0	0	0	0	Arson, ph	1	0	0	0										
Oliver, cf	1	1	1	0	Bisby, p	0	0	0	0										
Conception, ss	2	0	0	0	Barbaree, ph	1	1	0	0										
Luzanich, ph	1	0	0	0	Kant, c	0	0	0	0										
Brown, ss	0	1	0	0	Yastrzemski, lf	1	1	1	3										
Reynolds, 1b	1	0	0	0	Hunter, c	0	0	0	0										
Walton, ph	0	0	0	0	Gossage, p	0	0	0	0										
Sutton, p	0	0	0	0	McRae, ph	1	0	0	0										
Madrick, 3b	2	0	1	2															
Totals					37	6	13	6	Totals					36	3	10	3		
NATIONAL					021	000	092	5	13	AMERICAN					000	003	090	3	
X-Conception, Tennant.					LOE-National & American 3.					2b-Oliver, RR									
Garvey, Wynn, Yastrzemski.					SB-Brock, Washington, Hendrick, Nettelbladt.					SF-Ross.									
	ab	r	h	bb		ab	r	h	bb		ab	r	h	bb					
Ross, lf	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0						
Sutton, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0						
Seaver	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Matlack (w)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Jones	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0						
Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Bisby	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Kant	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Hunter (f)	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Gossage	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0						
Time-2:35. Attendance-\$1,400.																			

